The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,353.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line,

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILSON—June 23rd, at Bombay, the wife of G. R. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

POTTINGER—SOUTHEY—June 18th, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. H Bagnell, Brabazon Henry Pottinger, Esq., Captain, Royal Artillery, to Rosa Stewart, eldest daughter of Major W. Southey, Madras Staff Corps.—No cards.

DEATH.

WELCH—June 22nd, at the European General Hospital, Brogden Welch, seaman ship *Preston*, aged 20 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

STEPHENSON—June 15th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Cecil Stephenson, Esq., East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WHITE—June 14th, at Calcutta, John White, Esq., Indigo Planter, of Kishnaghur.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HORSLEY—June 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of W. D. Horsley, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

BAYLEY—June 12th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Henry Eliott, infant son of Lieutenant H. E. Bayley, Madras Army.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	16	30	„ Colombo		28
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passenger Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of
STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on TUESDAY the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 13th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail positively the 30th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, THOMAS MILES, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents ship *Daphne*.

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
4th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Kennington*, HOWARD, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HOWARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Howard.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Acids, per ship *Kennington*, HOWARD, Master, from London, marked as follows:—
A in a diamond 91/140—50 Cases,
C. F. in a diamond 164/7—4 Cases,
Shipped by Messrs. T. Haveside & Co. and Burgoyne and Burbigges, respectively, are hereby requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take delivery immediately, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Preston*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Preston*.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMOONA," 1,300 tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched about 15th July.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
JAMES MITCHELL,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain POLLOCK, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Khandeish*, Captain STOREY, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain STOREY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 22nd June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—
1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,
for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.
BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay Laudable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.
TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 19th June 1866.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. "That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

2nd. "To appoint Liquidators."

3rd. "To fix their remuneration."

By order of the Board,
J. RUSTOMJI MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled.
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who may have METERS on HIRE from the Vehar Water Works to call at this Office and arrange for their purchase, as no METERS will in future be LENT on HIRE by the Municipality.

One month is allowed to enable payment of arrears of Rent of Meters by those who may now have them on Hire; they are also requested to intimate whether after this date they wish the Vehar Water to be charged for on the Meter Readings or on the House Assessment.

Turncocks have been ordered to disconnect and remove the Meters which are now on loan after the expiration of one month from this date, unless this notice is complied with.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONAH.—A SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN will be run between Bombay and Poonah, commencing from MONDAY next the 25th instant, calling at the undermentioned Stations shown below.

Down Train.			Up Train.		
		A. M.			A. M.
Bombay	Dep.	9-0	Poonah	Dep.	7-25
Byculla	do.	9-20	Kirkee	do.	7-45
Dadur	do.	9-36	Chinchwod	do.	8-20
Coorla	do.	9-53	Tullegaum	do.	9-10
Bhandoop	do.	10-27	Kurkulla	do.	9-55
Tannah	do.	10-45	Lanowlee	do.	10-38
Callian	do.	11-37			P. M.
Budlapoor	do.	12-10	Kurjut	do.	1-25
		P. M.	Narel	do.	1-57
Narel	do.	12-50	Budlapoor	do.	2-35
Kurjut	do.	1-30	Callian	do.	3-10
Lanowlee	do.	4 28	Tannah	do.	3-52
Kurkulla	do.	5-5	Bhandoop	do.	4-7
Tullegaum	do.	5-40	Coorla	do.	4-38
Chinchwod	do.	6-16	Dadur	do.	4-53
Kirkee	do.	6-48	Byculla	do.	5-12
Poonah	Arrl.	7-0	Bombay	Arrl	5-25

E. W. KEILY, JR.,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 / 27th Auny 1041 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Allepy.

3. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 15th August 1866 / 1st Avany 1042. Payment will be made for the quantity delivered at 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.

4. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.

5. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.

6. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.

7. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government
Commercial Office, 9th June 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.
FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to
J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.
All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.
T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.
Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. H. B. MACCULLOCH has been appointed MANAGER of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him until further notice.
CHARLES E. BENN,
R. H. BAKER,
W. J. BEST,
JAMES HOSSACK, Trustees.

WITH reference to the above, CREDITORS of Messrs. KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS AND COMPANY are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the undersigned; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith.
H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager to the Trustees.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Union Shipping Company (Limited) held on the 14th instant, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, (Limited), C. E. BENN, Esq., in the Chair,

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, and seconded by Damoder Heerjee, and carried unanimously, that the Resolution of the 4th April last, to wind up the Company voluntarily, be confirmed.

Proposed by Vussonjee Morarjee, seconded by Burjorjee Rustomjee, and carried unanimously, that C. E. Benn, Esq., be appointed Liquidator, and that his remuneration be fixed at 2½ per cent. on the amount distributed.
Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—Contributors are requested to send in their MSS. Contributions before the 25th inst.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... Rs. 3
Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after the 27th inst.
Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,
EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS.
15, Cockspur Street,
Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

LAND MORTGAGE LOAN 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CONTRIBUTORS to the above Loan, or of their ASSIGNEES, will be held at the Office of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), Elphinstone Buildings, on MONDAY the 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a Trustee in room of Andrew Grant, Esq., who has left Bombay.
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager,
Financial Association of India and China (Ld)
20th June 1866.

Re DYALL JAIRAZ, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present a Convict under Sentence of Transportation for Life.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Sessions of Oyer and Treminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at the Court House of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Thirtieth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, the said DYALL JAIRAZ was convicted of Forgery, and sentenced to be Transported for the term of his Natural Life.

And the said Court did adjudge that the Rents and Profits of the moveable and immoveable Estate of the said DYALL JAIRAZ during the term of his Transportation should be forfeited to Government, subject to such provision for his Family and Dependents as the Government might think fit to allow during such period.

And Notice is hereby further given, that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay has appointed me, the undersigned, GERARD NORMAN, Esquire, Acting Collector of Bombay, to collect the said Rents and Profits on behalf of Government.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1866.
G. NORMAN, Collector.

Re KHUTTAO LUDHA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present a Convict under Sentence of Transportation for Life.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at the Court House of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Thirtieth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, the said KHUTTAO LUDHA was convicted of Forgery and sentenced to be Transported for the term of his Natural Life.

And the said Court did adjudge that the Rents and Profits of the moveable and immoveable Estate of the said KHUTTAO LUDHA during the term of his Transportation should be forfeited to Government, subject to such provision for his Family and Dependents as the Government might think fit to allow during such period.

And Notice is hereby further given, that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay has appointed me, the undersigned, GERARD NORMAN, Esquire, Acting Collector of Bombay, to collect the said Rents and Profits on behalf of Government.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1866.
G. NORMAN, Collector.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.
W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M.—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th June 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, on MONDAY, the 25th June 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Statement of Accounts, &c., and Report of the Directors, and to transact all such business as may be therein presented to the Meeting for consideration.

2. To elect Directors in the room of B. H. Cama and Karsondass Madhowdass, who have become disqualified, and of Andrew Grant, who has gone to Europe, and of J. E. Grimm and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to dispose of any other business which may come before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK,
General Manager.
Bombay, 9th June 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.
Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.
HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., to appoint Directors and Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Press Company (Limited.)

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધ થરડ જુત એન ઊલ ઇશપીનીગ
તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and in the matter of THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for winding up of the above Company and the appointment of the Official Liquidator has this day been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on behalf of JAVAIRCHUND MANECKCHUND and other Shareholders in the said Company; and that the said Court has ordered the hearing of the said Petition to stand over till TUESDAY next the Twenty-sixth day of June, instant. Any Shareholder or Creditor of the said Company interested in the matter of the said Petition is at liberty to appear on the hearing of the Petition.—Dated this 21st day of June 1866.
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, dated TUESDAY the 19th day of June 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SHARES in this Company have been declared absolutely forfeited on account of the non-payment of Calls:—

Nos. 99 to 103, 376 to 380, 836 to 840, 187, 472, 6 to 8, 401 to 406, 874 to 876, 159, 355, 43 to 47, 281 to 285, 931 to 958, 962 to 976, 823, 539, 540, 541 to 543, 127, 189 to 191, 518 to 520, 305, 1037 to 1040, 265, 266, 535, 536, 537, 30 to 33, 294 to 296, 299, 568 to 571, 118 to 124, 911, 460, 461, 463, 464, 867 to 871, 923, 577 to 710, 878, 877, 109 to 114, 383 to 358, 733 to 763, 254 to 253, 511 to 515, 116, 390, 1020 to 1025, 318, 319, 320, 174 to 178, 817, 71, 347, 18, 414, 172, 280, 843, 538, 70, 382, 861, 2, 205, 206, 391 to 393, 854 to 856, 96, 97, 98, 356, 360, 831 to 835, 315, 134 to 140, 417 to 423, 900 to 904, 173, 459, 912 to 9.5, 199, 478, 977, 978, 462, 1032, 252, 253, 507, 508, 1031.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th June 1866.

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on THURSDAY the 19th July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Marine Street, Bombay, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at a General Meeting held on the 19th June, instant:—

1st. That the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Sadanund Balcristna and Nanabhoy Sorabjee be appointed Liquidators, and their remuneration be Rupees 1,000 each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DHUNJEEBHOY JEHANGHIER DAVER,
Chairman.
Dated this 19th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant in Bombay in partnership with Hunsraz Maljee, under the following names, styles, and firms,—of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE, HUNSRAZ MALJEE, and HUNSRAZ RUNCHORDASS.

WHEREAS the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE will be held at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Forbes Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY the Twenty-ninth day of June, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Attorneys for Runchordass Canjee and Hunsraz Maljee.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, who lately traded in Bombay as BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in accordance with the provisions of said Act in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jame Jamshed* and the *Bombay Sumachar*, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, trading as aforesaid, was held on MONDAY the 18th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS, LYNCH and LANGDALE, 5 Church Lane, Fort, when a large proportion of Creditors being present, J. C. Teasdale, Esq., was called to the Chair, and having taken the Chair accordingly, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and carried:—

1. That the Estate of Burjorjee Rustomjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose.

2. That Messrs. J. Gray, F. A. Spencer, and G. R. Wilson be appointed Trustees, and their remuneration be Rs. 1,000 each.
JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.
J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—
Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Terms.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—
Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.
The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.
Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.
For terms apply to the undersigned.
J. LOWE & Co.,
Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

NOTICES.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that MR. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Bank, in Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That the Liquidators be authorised to do all acts which Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866 authorise them to do, with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company."
JOHN GRAY,
J. D. ROBINSON,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, Liquidators.
Bombay, 16th June 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers or 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

During the Monsoon 25 per cent. extra.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS.

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercaud.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA.

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Mean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a qualified young man, EMPLOYMENT in either of the undermentioned capacities, viz., PRESS CORRECTOR or EXAMINER, MANAGING or CORRESPONDING CLERK, or any situation where a knowledge of drafting letters and generally superintending the work of subordinate Clerks is required. Apply to "S. F. P," *Bombay Gazette*.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch	from Rs. 15 to	Rs. 25
10 „	„ „ 20 to	„ 30
12 „	„ „ 26 to	„ 35
14 „	„ „ 32 to	„ 40
16 „	„ „ 40 to	„ 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs	Rs. 20
„ six Eggs	„ 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars	Rs. 25 to 40
„ 3 do.	„ 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames	Rs. 50
3 Bottle do.	„ 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.		
Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„ 28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	„ 30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	„ 30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	„ 35	0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.		
Engraved and beaded pattern	„ 38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	„ 50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Dessert	„ 18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	„ 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	„ 7	0
Table Steels. Each	„ 1	8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estephe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau [illegible]	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well-known Firm, has just arrived per *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do. Do.	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„ 38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.		
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	49
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	39
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons and Co. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to
B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the
LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (LD.)

TO LET, a neat small OFFICE, containing 2 Rooms, in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Poona, for the season, or for a longer period, one commodious and handsomely furnished BUNGALOW in the Civil Lines, occupied for some years past by MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE; another BUNGALOW, unfurnished, also in the Civil Lines, recently occupied by MR. LEWIS. For further particulars apply to
JOHN L. SCOTT,
Manager of Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. Trust Estate.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1866.

TO LET, the HOUSE in Chinchpoogly, No. 1, lately vacated by MR. G. A. BARNETT. Apply to
VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
Girgaum Road.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, 42 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—7 on Malabar Hill, 5 at Colaba, 1 at Tardeo, 5 on Bandora Hill, 8 at Mazagon, 4 at Girgaum, 4 on Khambala, 8 at Grant Road, 1 at Chinchpoogly, and 1 at Naigaum. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FOR SALE.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR SALE, a first-rate pair of white PONIES, very quiet and sound. Each goes in Single Harness also, and one of them goes beautifully on a Saddle. Address "META" in this Office.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,
or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

FOR SALE, by order of the Trustees of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, the following valuable PROPERTIES:—

1. A piece of Land at Worlee, containing about 17,280 square yards, with a stone-built upper-roomed Bungalow;

2. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 6,331 square yards.

3. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 8,450 square yards.

4. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,049 square yards.

5. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 1,482 square yards.

6. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,615 square yards.

7. A piece of Land at Chinchpoogly, containing about 10,935 square yards.

The Title-deeds may be seen on application at No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, where offers for the Properties will be received.
G. R. WILSON,
Manager for Merwanjee Nusserwanjee's Trustees.
Bombay, 21st June 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Share Market assumed a lively tone this day; Bank of Bombay shares advanced from 31 to 21, and close at 25 discount; Back Bays from 1,700 to 2,500; Elphinstones from 545 to 580, and close at 570; United Victorias from 960 to 1,050, and close at 1,000; Old Financials from 16 to 19, and close at 17; Port Cannings from 300 to 400 per share; Government Securities—Fours 90; Fives 105½; Public Works Loan 103¼; Fives and a half 110½. Market closes firm and active. Prices advancing. Immense business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	No quotation.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 dis. nom.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 per share.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	20 per share.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	6,900 per share.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	(o. & n.) 95 dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	25 p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	20 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	21 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	9 p ct dis.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	10 per share.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	2 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	Rs. 20 p share nm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	28 p ct pm. nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	32 p share.
200,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk	Rs. 3 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	80 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	210 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	5 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	30 per share.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	20 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	30 per share.
750,000	800	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	60 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	17 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,500 p. share nm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	570 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	200		New Do.	60 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	...	Frere Land Co.	190 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	100 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	400 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,000 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	224 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 87
„ „ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33	„ 93
„ „ Co.'s „ „ 1835-36	„ 9[illegible]½
„ „ „ „ „ 1842-43	
„ „ „ „ „ 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	„ 105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	„ 103¼
Five and a half per cent.	„ 110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 226
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106½
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 22nd June 1866.

COTTON at Cos[illegible]	Rs. Per candy.
Dhollera	„ 300
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	„ 305
Surat and Broach (New)	„ 300
Porebunder (New)	„ 250
Veeraval (New)	„ 250
Khandeish (New)	„ 290
Dharwar (now ready)	„ 325
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 325
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	„ 305

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Glass, Lieut. C. F., Royal Artillery, on private affairs, from Kirkee.

Stanley, Staff Surgeon St. J., Staff, on leave, from Kattyawar.

Nicolson, Lieut., 1st Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Kattyawar.

Hay, Lieut. S. M. C., 31st Regiment N. I., on duty, from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 23.

Snow, Captain R., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Powell, Lieut., 96th Foot, on duty, to England.

Wright, Captain C. E., 96th Foot, on duty, to England.

Graham, Major A. W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Burnes, Lieut S. H., 26th Regiment N. I., on leave to Tanna.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, June 16.*)

Mr. J. A. Graham, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Governor General of India in Council, and by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal respectively, under Sections 3 and 5 of Act XVII. of 1866, to be Trustees of the Indian Museum:—

By the Governor General of India in Council:
The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman.
Arthur Grote, Esq.
Vernon Hugh Schalch, Esq.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.
By the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal:
Joseph Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
William S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Samuel Bowen Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S.
Henry F. Blanford, Esq.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for eighteen months, granted by the Government of Bombay to the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain of Saugor, is confirmed.

Lieut. R. H. Grant, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
23	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, June 20.
	Anglia	Campbell	Shields, Dec. 12.
	Ethel	Cameron	Calcutta, May 1.
	Lady Amherst	Borden	Rangoon, April 16.
	Campbell	Cockburn	Moulmain, April 22.
	Sultana	Nacoda	Cannanore, May 18.
	Daylight	Pearse	Freemantle, April 29.
	Cambay	Jackson	Liverpool, March 8.
	Euphemus	Holland	Singapore, March 30.
	Varuna	Clare	London, March 23.
	India (s)	Ballantine	Calcutta, June 1.
24	Good Success	McGregor	Mauritius, April 7.
	Clutterbelle	Stevens	Newcastle, Dec. 28.
	John O'Baker		Calcutta.
	Nowanuggur	DeCosta	Calcutta.
	Golden Eagle	Muir	Moulmain, April 25.
	Orissa (s)	Curling	Hongkong, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
23	Hannibal	Hill	Liverpool.
	Planet	Nattrass	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Orissa*,—Mr. and Mrs. DuPort; Mr. and Mrs. William and child; Mr. Sharwood; and a Parsee gentleman.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Clutterbelle*—Put back to London with loss of rudder.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Governor Higginson*, Sanders, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Cama Family*, Miller, bound to Liverpool
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Rangoon*, McCulloch, bound to Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—June 15th, French steamer *Erymanthe*, from Galle.

FREIGHTS.

THE operations in the Market have been so few that they are not worth detailing, being confined almost entirely to Re-lets on Native account at exceedingly low rates; but this inducement has not been at all responded to by shippers, and it is with the greatest difficulty cargo is at at obtainable and only in small lots; many shipmasters will proceed to sea with ships partially laden, than wait such a long period as it would require to fill up with the cargo offering: our quotations are quite nominal.

For Liverpool	Iron ships, Cotton	£0 7 6 to £0 10 0
	Wooden „	£0 5 0 to £0 7 6
	Seeds	£0 5 0 nominal.
London	Cotton	£0 15 0 to £1 0 0
	Seeds	£0 10 0
	Chow Chow	£1 0 0

—*Bombay Saturday Review, June 23.*

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," Bombay Gazette Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the HOUSE lately vacated by H. COKE, Esq., commanding splendid view of the whole Island and Harbour, being highest on the Hill. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

MESSRS. CHAPPLE AND CLEARY, SOLICITORS, have removed their Offices from No. 2 Meadow Street to the premises lately occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street.
25th June 1866.

TO BE LET, a large comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea, in excellent order. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA's Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.—The sale of Messrs. McCOMBIE & SONS' Stock in Trade will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th of June, instant, instead of this day, as previously advertised. The property is on view from to-day.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH CALL, of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 17th July next, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

NOTICE is hereby given, that if Messrs. THOS. W. TAYLOR and COMPANY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, or private treaty, the Cargo of COALS ex *Sparkenhoe*, on account of the undersigned, they will do so at their own risk and peril, as he, the undersigned, repudiates all responsibility in the matter.
DORABJEE NOWROJEE.
Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—As Consignees of Cargo, per *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, from London, have failed to send off Boats for their respective Packages, Notice is hereby given, that Captain WILSON has this day commenced to discharge the same, placing them in the Government Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the concerned.
JOHN L. SCOTT,
Manager to Trustees of Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Estate.
Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for the Office of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, a DEPUTY REGISTRAR and TRANSLATOR. Pay Rupees 200 per mensem. He must be a good English Scholar and possess such a competent knowledge of Oordoo and Mahratta as to be able to translate fluently from English into either language. A knowledge of Judicial Law and Procedure is desirable.
Applications, enclosing Copies of Certificates, should be addressed to the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Nagpore.

FOR SALE, at Poona,

A handsome Grey Arab Charger, 8 off, 14-3; also carries a Lady	Rs. 1,000
A handsome Chesnut Arab Charger, 8 off, 14-1; also a good Lady's Horse	„ 600
A handsome Australian Charger, aged	„ 800

The above are the property of Colonel Prior, H. M.'s 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, about proceeding to England.
Apply to R. FELL & SON,
Poona, 23rd June 1866. Commission Agents.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વીક્ટોરીઆ કાટન જીન ઍન્ડ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company (Limited) will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1866, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Broach, and that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th of June to 7th of July 1866, both days inclusive.
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.
Broach, 22nd June 1866.

NOTICE.—The BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY the 11th July 1866 at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10 Hummum Street, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the place aforesaid on the 21st instant:—

1st. That the above named Association be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Mooljee Megjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Eduljee Nousherwanjee, Manager of the Association, and Hurrylall Mohunlall be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Association and distributing the Assets, and that their remuneration be 3 per cent upon the amount to be distributed by them to be equally divided amongst them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately traded as a Merchant in Bombay.

WHEREAS the said JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE is, and has declared himself, UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and is desirous that his Estate should be wound up by Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is therefore hereby given in pursuance of Section 4 of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE will be held at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association, Limited, at Apollo Street, in Bombay, on MONDAY the Second day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing the following Resolution, namely,—

"That the Estate of the said JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and that an application be made to the High Court for the purpose."

And upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by them.—Dated this 23rd day of June 1866. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the said Jehangheer Hormusjee.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business as Brokers in Bombay, separately and in partnership under the name, style, and firm of NOWROJEE EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDUJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estates should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, will be held at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. Chapple and Cleary, at the premises lately occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation, No. 15 Meadow Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security, if any, to be given by such Trustees. CHAPPLE AND CLEARY,
Solicitors for Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.
15, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE—JULY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	25	Mercury in greatest He'.	5 25	6 39	9 5	9 30	22nd June 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 22s. 5.
Tues.	26	Sun and Uranus in conjunction at 6 A.M.	5 25	6 39	9 50	10 12	
Wed.	27	Saturn on the Meridian at 10 P.M.	5 26	6 39	10 31	10 50	
Thurs	28	Full Moon at 8-26 A.M.	5 26	6 39	11 9	11 27	
Fri.	29	Civil Twilight lasts at 42½m.	5 26	6 39	11 46	—	
Sat.	30	Moon passes 5° 9' N of Jupiter at 7-54 A.M.	5 27	6 39	0 4	0 23	
Sun.	1	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 40	0 40	0 59	

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 20
AGRA	June 19	LAHORE	June 18
ALLAHABAD	June 18	LONDON	May 26
AUSTRALIA	June 3	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MADRAS	June 16
BANGALORE	June 16	MALTA	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 18	MEERUT	June 15
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	June 16
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 16
COCHIN	June 19	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 19	PUNJAUB	June 16
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	June 6
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866.

THE telegraphic news which we publish this morning regarding the European quarrel indicates now too plainly that all hope of averting a great Continental war is at an end. Saxony at a recent meeting of the Federal Diet surprised and annoyed Prussia by calling upon her to disarm; and that proposition was supported by States (including Hanover) representing two-thirds of the military forces of the Confederation. Hanover still farther irritated Prussia by placing her army on a war-footing; and Prussia demanded from the Hanoverian Government an explanation as to the cause and meaning of its warlike preparations, following up its demand by an intimation that Hanover would require to remain at peace, in other words that it must either side with Prussia or remain neutral in the event of a war. On the other hand, people of Saxony, as chiefly Protestants, are of pro-Prussian leanings and can hardly sympathise with the Austrian Emperor's lead in Germany; but the Saxon Government is Catholic, and is of course disposed towards Austria. The Saxon "people" perhaps also fear what everybody has been prophesying that Saxony would be the first battle-field when hostilities commenced. The movement which the whole tenor of events predicted as the probable commencement of hostilities, has at length taken place, and Prussia, by entering Hanover and Saxony and thus operating against minor German powers, has taken a step which Austria will be compelled to resent. The armies of the two smaller powers have effected a junction with the Austrian army, and it only remains to be seen whether German patience and despatch-writing can any farther go.

IF we were asked to characterize the Government of India generally for the last few years, we should unhesitatingly reply that its distinguishing characteristic has been want of statesmanship. Statesmanship has, to use Earl Russell's phrase, been "conspicuous by its absence" from almost all the measures adopted and carried out in India. This assertion will probably surprise many, who will point to the reduction of public debt, the retrenchment in military expenses, and so on. We do not, however, for a second deny that the country has been well administered, but administration and statesmanship are two very different things. The statesman takes a large broad view of things. He looks at measures in all their bearings, and is especially careful to anticipate their future influence direct and indirect. If a difficulty arises he does not lose his presence of mind, but calmly considers how it may be surmounted, and refrains from taking irrevocable steps in the matter, till he considers carefully the possible contingencies connected with those steps. Again he regards the several departments of the State according to their intrinsic relative importance, and is not led by popular clamour or interested pressure to devote more than the due share of attention to any particular branch of State affairs. The mere administrator, on the other hand, is the opposite of all this. He is unable to see that a present good may possibly be a future evil. If any important difficulty arises he is all eagerness to meet it by any means whatever that will stave it off for the time, and subjects pressed forcibly on his notice receive an amount of attention from which other public matters, equally important perhaps, suffer. The statesman in short possesses mental perspective, and the mere administrator is deficient in that quality.

If the distinction we have drawn be correct it will be readily seen what a lamentable lack of statesmanship there has been of late years. Take for instance the question of the public debt, about the reduction of which so many peans have been sung. Matters certainly wore a very serious aspect after the mutiny. A chronic deficit and a large debt imperatively call for some remedy. This was just the occasion for statesmanship to be shown, but the time adopted showed that the requisite quality was utterly wanting. A panic seized those at the head of affairs, and they completely lost their presence of mind. Everything else was lost sight of, but the one object, reduction of expenditure. Debt loomed so large before the Government that they lost sight of everything else. We have often heard of the advice given to "make money, honestly if possible, and, if not possible, in any way whatever," and similarly our Indian rulers set to work to pay off the public debt by fair and judicious measures if possible, and otherwise by any means whatever. They were indeed in too great a hurry to gain their end to consider the nature of the means they were employing. A raid was made against the unhappy servants of Government, who were entirely of course in the hands of their employers, and they where mulcted, docked, retrenched, and deprived of the prizes they had been taught to look on as their right, till they bitterly exclaimed that they who had put down the mutiny were punished for doing so. A tax was imposed utterly repugnant to the prejudices of the natives, and a disproportionate share of the burden of which fell on the European part of the population. The native army was reduced with a reckless haste that did not always regard considerations of good faith and justice. By all these means the end sought was attained. The public debt has been reduced and income and expenditure are now nearly equally balanced. This is so far satisfactory, but when we consider at what a cost these results have been attained, we are inclined to ask whether the remedy is not worse than the disease. The servants of Government are to a man disgusted and discontented, and anxious to leave the service to which they were once so proud to belong. The native army is unsettled and uneasy, not knowing whether they may not be swept away altogether in some new economical fit, and the Government has sunk, too, in the estimation of a people who had ever been accustomed to regard pomp, liberality, and splendour as the chief characteristics of a good and strong Government. The miser in Horace, when jeered at by the people, consoled himself with the sight of his money bags at home, and possibly our rulers console themselves for the mischief they have done by the contemplation of the budget estimates for the official years. It possibly never occurs to them that the same end might have been attained by different means, that by the exercise of statesmanship a satisfactory balance sheet might have been produced, and yet Government servants might have remained proud of and contented in their service, the native army might have been cheerful and trustful, and the native population generally might still have regarded the Sirkar with awe and veneration. They may possibly reply that it is easy to be wise after the event, but the essence of statesmanship lies in being wise before the event, or to that they can lay no claim. We have taken the question of the public debt as one instance of the deficiency on which we have been animadverting, but numerous other instances might be adduced. In fact the difficulty would be to point out a single measure of late years in which statesmanship has been displayed.

The question then arises, who is to blame for all this? The answer must be, every one connected with the Government. The Indian Governments would probably point to the centralizing policy of Sir Charles Wood, and assert that, in consequence of that policy, they were debarred from doing anything. As, however, the initiative in most cases rested with them, the onus lies on them of showing that they did propose statesmanlike measures, and that these were vetoed. This, we take it, they would be unable to do. We are obliged to arrive at the conclusion that, since Lord Canning left India, no real statesman has taken part in the Government of the country. The most ardent admirers of Sir Charles Wood only pass their admiration on the ground of his being an able administrator. Sir John Lawrence and Sir Bartle Frere showed in the Punjaub and Sind respectively that they possessed first-class administrative powers, but their trial in a higher sphere has shown that they are wanting in a higher power of statesmanship. The Governor General seems unable to rise above details. The Governor of Bombay devotes himself entirely to public works. He occasionally pays a little attention to Sind and the affairs of the Southern Mahratta jaghirdars "for auld lang syne," but with those exceptions he seems to care for nothing but road-making, and appears quite forgetful of the fact that there are other departments of the State as important, if not more so, than that of the Public Works. The new Under-Secretary of State for India has got the reputation of being a statesman, and we trust he is, for statesmanship was never more wanted.

WE have been requested by Commander Robinson, Superintendent Bombay Marine, to state that he will be much obliged if captains of vessels in port will furnish him with the names of the officers and men engaged as volunteers in manning the lifeboats at the wreck of the *Diamond*, and also the names of the ships that sent their lifeboats.

THE *Hurkaru* (16th June):—We hear that Mr. Ingram, Barrister-at-Law, officiates during the absence on leave of Mr. C. S. Hogg, Administrator General and Receiver of the High Court.

THE *Hurkaru* (18th June):—The following is the latest published statement of the Cash Balances, and brings the accounts of the balances in the various treasuries down to March last:—

	March 1864.	March 1865.	March 1866.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Govt. of India	2,58,84,876	1,22,79,877	1,79,33,0 9
Bengal	2,57,51,871	2,34,03,738	1,92,82,193
British Burmah		-31,07,847	27,01,641
N. W. Provinces	2,41,[illegible]8,421	2,21,8[illegible],080	1,74,02,064
Oudh			85,18,995
Punjab	1,10,93,772	1,38,81,108	1,05,99,178
Bombay	1,91,51,709	2,04,22,786	3,83,39,169
Central Provinces	34,81,492	40,41,105	38 36,701
Deccan	43,13 397	38,11,351	53,88,552
Madras	3,30,88,281	2,30,38,915	2 58,22,057
Total Rupees	14,67,88,822	12,64,87,287	14,46,13,509

Comparing this statement with that for February, we have the following results:—

There is an increase as under:—

Bengal	Rs. 74,56,945
Bombay	„ 36,06,928
Madras	„ 35,25,578
Deccan	„ 13,55,726
Burmah	„ 4,27,942
Punjab	„ 3,04,663

The decrease has been as under:—

N. W. P.	Rs. 28,98,964
India	„ 12,89,296
Oudh	„ 5,42,335
Central Provinces	„ 2,55,522

Looking now to the totals, we see that in 1865 there was a falling off as compared with 1864 of Rs. 2,03,01,535, whilst in 1866 as compared with 1864 the falling off was only Rs. 21,75,313.

Comparing the totals for February and March for the three years given in the statements we see that the increase in March over February was as under—

1864	Rupees 63,74,227
1865	„ 11,21,095
1866	„ 1,17,96,949

THE *Englishman* (16th June):—We learn that great excitement at present prevails in Thibet. The Rajah of Neagrong is making encroachments upon Thibet, and the Thibetans have organized an army to oppose him.

THE same:—We observe that a formal memorandum, supplementary to the Treaty of 1855, has been executed with the Nepaul Durbar, whereby cattle-stealing and serious thefts have been added to the list of crimes justifying measures of extradition.

THE same:—We learn that the Quedah Rajah's stipend has been suspended by the British Government until the leaders of the recent outrages committed at Prince of Wales' Island are made over to the British authorities, and an apology for the insult offered to the British Sovereignty.

THE same:—As an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the late Cheeboo Lama, the Dewan of the Sikhim Rajah, to the British Government, this Government, we understand, has directed that the son and the nephew, who, it is understood, are, under the customs and laws of Sikhim, the joint heirs of the estate of Cheeboo Lama, be allowed to hold the estate granted to Cheeboo during his life on a jumma of Rs. 500 a year, for their lives, *i. e.*, as long as either of them lives; and that after the death of both, the estate be settled with their heirs at Rs. 1,000 a year, as originally fixed.

THE *Englishman* (18th June):—The Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the question of foreshore protection of Port Canning have, we find, begun their labours, and have examined the river bank for nearly two miles of its length. From the way in which they are prosecuting their enquiries, there is every probability that they will, in a short time, be in a position to lay before the Government a well-considered scheme for the protection of the whole bank opposite the town.

THE *Pioneer*:—A case was tried at Simla on the 13th inst., the first prosecution of which we have heard under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon'ble Major Addington, of H. M.'s 38th Regiment, was the plaintiff, and defendant a Mr. R. U. Coxen, house proprietor at Subathoo, where the regiment is at present stationed. Mr. Coxen was accused of having, in the course of correspondence with the officers of the 38th, used insulting language calculated to cause a breach of the peace, and Mr. Vaughan, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, found him guilty. Sentence was deferred until the 15th instant. The origin of the dispute, we believe, was Mr. Coxen having been addressed without the addition of "Esquire," to which honour (?) he deemed himself entitled.

DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

IN consequence of the delay in the receipt of the Calcutta Overland late date dawk, the departure of the *Rangoon* for Suez is deferred until this morning. The post office will be open for the receipt of letters until 6 o'clock and the after packet till 7 A. M.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, 6-50 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.
Tone of market healthy; steady business doing.
Total sales to-day..............10,000 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day .... 5,000 „
Total Imports to-day ....15,000 „
Imports of Surats to-day ...... 6,000 „
Old Bengal Cotton 6½d.
New „ „ 7¼d.
Fair Western 9d.

Stocks quiet; money market easy, demand for discounts limited, and a reduction of the rate of discount expected.

Consols 86½ to 86⅝; a fall expected.

Austria has solicited advice and advances of money from France.

Maximilian threatens to abdicate the throne of Mexico.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE, 6 P. M.

Price of Cotton remains unchanged; fair demand, and prices well maintained.
Total sales to-day........... .... 8,000 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day .... 4,000 „
Total Imports to-day ....22,000 „
Imports of Surats to-day .... 6,000 „

Manchester market steady, prices as before.

The marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge to the Prince of Teck was this day celebrated at Kew.

Mercantile Bank shares £32.

Oriental Bank shares £35 5s.

The Universal Banking Corporation has suspended payment.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE.

General Garibaldi has arrived at Geneva (Genoa?)

The Liverpool Cotton Market has closed very firm.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The *Alexandra*, *Cawille* (*Corville*?) and *Bene factress* have arrived from Bombay.

£94,000 were paid into the Bank of England this afternoon.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, EVENING.

The Diet has voted the mobilisation of the Federal contingents.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending to-day show an increase of Reserve of £562,000 in the Reserve of Notes, and an increase of £1,204,000 in Bullion, as compared with the previous account.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day has been quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera closes at 9d.

£74,000 have been paid into, and £100,000 withdrawn from, the Bank of England to-day.

DEFEAT OF THE FENIANS.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE.

The Fenian raiders, against whom two regiments of Canadian troops had been despatched, have been defeated.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation against the Fenians, in consequence of which the Federal authorities have arrested Roberts, Sweeney, and 400 Fenian raiders.

The Canadian troops are being rapidly concentrated on the frontier.

Prussia has seceded from the Confederation.

General Garibaldi is now at Como.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE, EVENING.

The Prussian troops have entered Hanover and Saxony.

OCCUPATION OF HANOVER AND DRESDEN BY PRUSSIA.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

THE Prussians now occupy the cities of Hanover and Dresden.

The Hanoverian and Saxon troops have effected a junction with the Austrian army.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have issued manifestoes, in which they justify the course of action they have hitherto adopted.

The Bombay Mail of May 24th was delivered in London to-day.

N. B.—Portions of the above messages have been almost unintelligibly transmitted.

By Indian Telegraph.

BUSHIRE, 22nd June.

Steamer *Penang* anchored.

BOMBAY.

AT the Small Cause Court on Saturday the cases disposed of possessed no public interest.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Aga Khan case, after a hearing extending over twenty-five days, was brought to a close on Saturday, the Judge, of course, deferring his decision.

THE following passengers arrived on Saturday per B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. *India*, from Coast and Calcutta:—Lieut. Col. Anderson, Lieut. Arbuthnot, Mr. Ross, Mr. W. C. Ward, Mr. Marston, and Mr. Hamilton.

THE Board of Enquiry, of which Lieutenant Morland is president, to investigate into the circumstances connected with the sinking of a barge belonging to the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, will resume its sittings at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE Chief Justice, at the rising of the Court on Saturday, informed the bar that a Court of Appeal would sit on Thursday, the 5th ultimo, to hear appeals from judgments delivered by himself. His Lordship intimated that he gave this notice that counsel might be prepared.

ARRANGEMENTS, we believe, are being made by the Diocesan Board for the establishment of a branch school at Kalbadavie: a want sadly felt by the Protestant families residing in that locality; and we hope that they will show their appreciation of the same by giving encouragement to so laudable an undertaking.

THE hull of the *Stafford*, which was wrecked last week inside the prongs, still lies in her old position. Her masts have been all cut away to prevent accident to any vessels by misleading them. We have reason to believe that immediate measures will be taken to break her up, so as to prevent portions of her hull breaking away and drifting into the harbour to the danger of the shipping.

THE British ship *Euphemus*, Captain Holland, which arrived here on Saturday, reports that, on the 4th June she spoke with the ship *Athlete*, from London to Kurrachee, 106 days out. Captain Lewis, of the ship *Athlete*, came on board the ship *Euphemus*, and reported his ship to be making a large quantity of water and port channel gone, and a large quantity of copper off her bottom.

THE following additional passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's S. S. *Rangoon*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Rev. W. Charmillot and M. Itzen.

For Marseilles—Major and Mrs. McMullan and infant and Mr. Glass.

For Southampton—Mr. F. White and Lieutenant Edwardes.

WE are glad to hear that the Harbour and Pilotage Board have handed over the sum of Rs. 100 to the captain of the ship *Camperdown*, with a request that he will distribute that sum amongst his crew as a reward for assistance rendered by them to the men of a boat belonging to the Master Attendant's Department, who were run down in the harbour a few days ago.

THE CHINCH BUNDER MURDER CASE COMMITTED.—The Ghatee boy named Govind Gowrojee, who on Thursday, the 14th instant, murdered a Lohana boy named Lalla Samjee, was committed on Saturday last by the Senior Magistrate to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of wilful murder.

THE other evening a male child, apparently about 15 or 20 days old, was found behind a stack of metal near the Jewish Synagogue at Byculla. It had no clothes on, and was crying loudly. It was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it received every attention, but died on Saturday morning from the effects of exposure and starvation.

THE following Marine Notification is published for general information:—

The Light Vessel at the Entrance of Rangoon River will be moved on the 1st June 1866 to her new station. The following will be her bearings:—
From Elephant Point obelisk S. 19° 52 West.
From Centre of China Buckeer S. 74° 20 East.
From Fair Way Buoy, S. 35° ·07 West.
In twenty-one feet low springs, latitude 16° 16·05 north, longitude 96° 19·36 east.

THE Ship *Varuna*, Captain Clare, which arrived on Saturday last from London, reports that on the 8th of June she spoke H. M.'s steamer *Highflyer*. She was working to the southward in sight of the Comoro Islands, and desired to be reported. The *Varuna* brought the following passengers:—Ensign and Mrs. T. C. Burton, 38th Regiment; Ensign T. G. Thomson, 101st Regiment; Ensign B. G. Humphrey, 49th Foot; and Lieutenant R. Armistead, 103rd Foot.

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 23rd, and 8 P. M. of the 24th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 115 hours 20 minutes, min. 3 hours 51 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 76 hours 16 minutes, min. 28 hours 21 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 72 hours 28 minutes, min. 52 hours 16 minutes. From Madras, max. 29 hours 3 minutes, min. 18 hours 6 minutes.

Oldest dates from United Kingdom 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th, and Continent of Europe 15th and 17th June.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 20th and Continent of Europe 19th June.

HINDOO parents are not yet deterred from loading their children with ornaments, by the numerous instances in which this practice has led to the murder of the children. A boy of nine years of age was shockingly murdered the other day in the heart of Bombay, for the sake of his ornaments, which were of the value of about Rs. 800. The parents imagined that they were showing affection to the child by putting their valuables upon him; and even now, perhaps, it would be difficult to persuade them of the contrary. The Hindoos get rid to a great extent of the feeling of responsibility by means of their doctrine of fate. Nothing can happen to the child but what is written in his history; *che sara, sara*; his wearing or not wearing ornaments will make no difference. Thus the most sacred obligations of life are coolly dismissed, and God is made responsible for the effects of their own most wicked negligence. Through the vigilance of the police, the murderer has been detected. He is a mere youth, and lived in a house belonging to himself, in the immediate neighbourhood of the parents of the murdered boy. There were a number of tenants occupying the same house, and more than one of these were aware of the fact that he had committed the horrible murder; and yet *not one of them reported the case to the police*. They were afraid. No one that is acquainted with the native character will be greatly surprised at this. It is not cowardice merely that keeps them silent when such secrets come to their knowledge; but a fatal indifference to the claims of justice.—*Bombay Guardian, June 23.*

WE have just been told by one who ought to be well up in such matters that the Head Quarters 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, now stationed at Kurrachee, will be removed to Kirkee during the cold weather. The 14th Brigade will come to Kurrachee, and the 21st be stationed at Ahmedabad. The 51st and 97th Regiments proceed home via Kurrachee, and a regiment now at home pass through to make up the strength of the Punjaub force.—*Our Paper, June 19.*

SCURVY.—We have been informed that several of the crew of the ship *Land-O'Cakes*, now in our harbour, are afflicted with the scurvy, one of them has the disease in its worst form, and it is more than probable that death will ensue. Cases such as this should always be thoroughly investigated, for it frequently happens that the character of either the captain or the owners is assailed without just cause; many men are scorbutic when they ship at home, and as they invariably conceal their condition from their officers and even shipmates, the disease gains ground, until nothing can be done to stay it while the ship is at sea. Again damp and ill ventilated berths produce the disease, as well as the use of salt provisions only for a long time. The Master Attendant should therefore ascertain what occasioned the illness of the men on board the *Land-O'Cakes*, and whether they were, on the captain's learning their state, supplied with preserved potatoes, lime juice, &c., and otherwise properly treated.—*Id.*

THE Bombay Government proposed the transfer of a portion of the Nimar district from the jurisdiction of the Central Provinces to that of Bombay. The Governor-General has decided the proposal in the negative.—*Hurkaru, June 16.*

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Supreme Government, calling on the Local Governments and administrations to report whether they deem any modification in the Provisions of the Act VII. of 1854 desirable.—*Id.*

A REFERENCE was lately made to the British shipbuilders at London, as to the expediency or otherwise of the process of girdling the Malabar and Burmah Teak timbers. All the builders, except two, have expressed their opinions adverse to the process of "girding."—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

(*For the Fortnight ending 15th June.*)

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of this collectorate it appears that a few showers of rain have fallen in several villages of the districts forming this collectorate. The manuring operations have been commenced, but the ploughing and sowing operations were postponed pending a fall of sufficient rain for the purpose. The cultivators were in want of rain. The state of public health was good. The cattle were reported to be free from disease.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th June 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 64,213 9 11
Merchandize	„ 1,09,788 7 0
Electric Telegraph	„ 643 6 0
Earth, &c., Trains	„ 11,616 0 0
Total	Rs. 1,86,261 6 11

FALL OF RAIN.

From 17th to 23rd June 1866.

		Byculla. In. Ct.	Fort. In. Ct.	Colaba. In. Ct.
June 17	Sunday	4 38	4 31	3 55
„ 18	Monday	0 52	0 67	0 57
„ 19	Tuesday	2 82	3 87	1 33
„ 20	Wednesday	2 40	1 10	3 31
„ 21	Thursday	1 32	0 63	0 39
„ 22	Friday	0 0	0 15	0 8
„ 23	Saturday	0 20	0 06	0 0
	For the Week	11 64	10 79	9 23
	Previously Registered	4 41	3 27	2 35
	Total	16 05	14 06	11 58

DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE ON THE BANKS OF THE PURIALEE.

MR. J. A. G. DUFF, Acting Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Surat, forwards a copy of a letter from Mr. Sowerby, C. E., with a specimen of Iron Stone and Iron Slag found by him on the banks of the Purialee river, and observes if the ore exists in any quantity, its proximity to the line of rail will probably render it a valuable source of revenue to Government, and suggests that Government should be asked to depute some practical mineralogist to inspect the locality where the specimens now forwarded were found and report thereon.

Mr. W. Sowerby, C. E. L. F. W., Surat and Broach Collectorates, in a latter to J. A. G. Duff, Esq., Collector of Surat, dated 5th April, says:—On examining the Purialee river where a bridge is proposed to be built, my attention was attracted to some indications of old Iron workings in the locality, quantities of Iron Slag being found lying on the ground. In an adjacent ravine I found the Iron Stone in site apparently in large quantities.

I do not know whether, in the absence of fuel or lime stone, the Iron Ore is of much practical value, but it may be worthy of notice in passing, and of being placed on record.

I have deposited a large block of the Iron Stone and the Slag with the Mahalkurree of Balda Pardee. Small specimens are herewith sent. The Iron Ore appears to be common brown hematite of fair quality. Perhaps it is worth while submitting it to the Chemical Examiner at Bombay.

Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner N. D., in a Memo. dated 19th April, expresses his opinion that the ore is not sufficiently rich, considering the price at which English iron can be imported, to warrant any expense being incurred, as the cost of bringing coal and limestone to the spot would be very considerable, there being no possibility of water carriage to within about five miles of it; but dispatches the samples per bangy dawk.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon, Acting Chemical Analyser to Government, reports to Government, Bombay, on the 19th June, that the Iron Ore is an argillaceous brown hematite of specific gravity 3·23 containing a very large proportion, 33·63 per cent. of siliceous matrix, and 35·164 per cent. of metallic iron. It lost on ignition 12·78 per cent. of hygroscopic and combined water. The specimen referred to in the correspondence as "Iron Slag" is of specific gravity 3·506, contains 67·67 per cent. of metallic iron, and 29·138 of siliceous matrix. From the comparative poorness of the ores, coal and limestone must be procured at a very moderate cost to render the smelting profitable.

Government in a Resolution observes that the conclusion arrived at by the Revenue Commissioner is borne out by the report of the Chemical Analyser. A copy of this correspondence may be forwarded, with specimens of the ore, to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, and the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society. A specimen should also be forwarded to Dr. Birdwood for deposit in the Central Museum.

THE SHIP "ERANEE."

WE have been requested by the master of the ship *Eranee*, to allow our columns to become the medium of conveying his thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels in harbour who went to his assistance when his vessel was in distress:—

The Commanders of British Ships in the Port of Bombay,

GENTLEMEN,—I beg, through the medium of the Press, publicly to tender you my sincere thanks for the services rendered by yourselves, officers, and crews, to myself, crew, and ship on the 19th and 20th instant.

When, after scudding before a gale of wind for five days, and having to throw overboard cargo, as the ship was leaking so much, with one main pump broken, and quite useless, I ran into Bombay with my ship sinking, the crew tired out having been five days and four nights at the pump without proper food, and never having left the pump for the last thirty-two hours. I anchored with signals of distress flying, and with a feeling nearly allied to despair, waiting, as the time seemed to me, nearly half a day without any assistance coming (the actual time from my anchoring to obtaining assistance was only one hour and a half), the ship all the time settling down by the head, as the crew could not pump any longer, when simultaneously a pilot boat and a ship's boat appeared alongside, followed by others, until there were fifteen or sixteen boats, with captains, officers, and portions of their crews, to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty Europeans. I then felt relieved from my great anxiety.

By this time the ship had settled down four feet by the head.

I need not tell how the pump was manned, the cable slipped, under orders of the Assistant Master Attendant, and the ship run up to Mazagon, other anchors and cables got ready; and this in the midst of hard squalls and heavy rain, but must say that sailors singing never sounded sweeter in my ears.

It may appear invidious for me to mention some particularly where all did their best, but I feel that I must mention some with whom I came most in contact, and especially thank Messrs. Corke and Smith, of the Master Attendant's Department, Mr. Pilot Jones, and Captains Dixon of the *Strongbow*, and Main of the *Rothesay*, for their endeavours through the night of the 19th to obtain me assistance from Bombay, and also Captains Geach of the *Compta*, Liston of the *Renaldo*, Brett of the *Eurydice*, Mr. Jones, first mate of the *Mirage*, and the second mate of the *Sultana*, who remained on board with their crews, pumping without proper food, in heavy rain squalls, until the evening of the 20th, and entirely relieved myself and tired out officers and crews from all present cares, until the ship was considered out of immediate danger.

My crew, Chittagong lascars, kept at the pumps well, although lascars are not considered capable of long continued exertion.

Feeling that the exertions of myself and crew would have been of no avail, but for the intervention of a merciful Providence, I humbly and sincerely thank God for the miraculous escape of my ship and crew, from the twofold peril of foundering and being driven ashore, and feel, as I trust we all may in any of the perils our profession exposes us to, that "God's arm is not shortened that it cannot save, nor His ear heavy, that He cannot hear" on all occasions. Again tendering my thanks, I remain, your grateful servant,
CHARLES SPENCER WARWICK,
Master Ship *Eranee.*
Mazagon, 22nd June.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PROMOTER.

MR. NARRAYEN SAZBA, a Hindoo merchant, appeared on Saturday last before R. B. Barton, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and laid the following information against Mr. D. J. Lisboa, Chairman of the National Financial:—I am a merchant of Bombay. In June 1865, at a general meeting of the shareholders of the "National Financial of India (Limited)," I was appointed a liquidator of the concern. On examining the directors' private book, kept by Mr. Diogo Joao Lisboa, the chairman of the said National Financial, I find that, in December 1864, he, with the other promoters,—namely, Oomersey Mooljee, Doongersey Tezpall, Sewjee Megjee, Mooljee Canjee, and Munchoobhoy Culliandass,—raised among themselves the sum of one lac and forty-six thousand rupees. With this amount, and a further sum of one lac of rupees, borrowed on their personal security from the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, they bought shares of the National Financial of India, and shares of the Asiatic Financial and of the Mercantile Credit Association, and paid for them out of the amounts raised as abovementioned. Soon after the registration in the High Court of the articles of association of the National Financial, Mr. D. J. Lisboa, Oomersey Mooljee, Doongersey Tezpall, and Mooljee Canjee, drew by cheques from the Bombay Presidency Bank certain sums of money, and reimbursed themselves for shares purchased in the National Financial and other Joint Stock Companies. The office of the National Financial was opened for business on the 23rd January 1865, but the chairman, Mr. Lisboa, did not furnish the accounts of the previous disbursements of the Company until the 22nd of the following month. Those disbursements are set down in the books at three lacs fifteen thousand one hundred and eighteen rupees. Among the items of disbursements there is one of eighty-nine thousand and fifty-nine rupees, for payments on account of eight hundred and seventy-six shares of the National Financial. On the 22nd February 1865, when the chairman gave over to the manager, Wassoodew Crustna Senoy, the account of the transactions by the chairman and directors, he did not give up to the manager the shares purchased by himself and the directors, but he subsequently handed to the manager all the shares purchased on behalf of the National Financial, with the exception of five hundred shares, which he said he would afterwards give up. These shares are not, however, given up to the manager of the National Financial according to promise, although frequently asked for. When I became liquidator of the National Financial, the manager again questioned Mr. Lisboa in my presence about these five hundred shares, and he replied that he had deposited those shares with the Union Financial Corporation as security for any amount the National Financial would have occasion to overdraw in its drafts on the Union Financial. On enquiry of Mr. Clifton, the secretary of the Union Financial, I ascertained that the said five hundred shares had not been deposited with that concern by Mr. Lisboa as stated by him. Four hundred and fifty shares of the National Financial were, however, deposited by Mr. Lisboa with the Union Financial, for loans he had himself obtained from the last mentioned Company. He has thus defrauded the National Financial of India to the extent of fifty-one thousand rupees or thereabouts, the value of the five hundred shares alleged by Mr. Lisboa to have been deposited by him with the Union Financial for the purpose above stated. I charge him with criminal breach of trust, and with cheating the shareholders of the National Financial of India, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship on the foregoing information ordered a summons to be issued against Mr. Lisboa.

THE WRECK OF THE "DIAMOND."

THE ill-fated ship, the *Diamond*, still lies in the rocks at Breach Candy. She has lifted over somewhat on one side, and will doubtless break up shortly. The people who were rescued by the steamers on Friday afternoon were all landed at the Dockyard, and were temporarily provided for in the callasees' quarters belonging to the Harbour and Pilotage Board Department, where they were supplied with warm clothing and food. Several of these poor creatures have since died. We hear that there were a few cases of small-pox and leprosy amongst the sufferers, who were sent to the hospital forthwith.

Several dead bodies have been picked up off the rocks near the scene of the wreck, and the Coroner has investigated, or is investigating, into the cause of their deaths.

We understand that the Harbour and Pilotage Board have sent an order home by the mail steamer for a supply of Manby's rockets, and are endeavouring to move Government to obtain the sanction of the Supreme Government for the establishment of an efficient European crew for manning the new life-boat which is shortly expected to arrive from England, where it has been constructed by order of the Board at an outlay of upwards of Rs. 10,000.

On Friday an inquest was held by Dr. Hewlett on the body of a Bengallee, name unknown, who was lost in the pilgrim-ship *Diamond*.

The following is the evidence:—

Currim Bin Shaik Rumjan—I am a pilgrim just returned from Judda in the ship that is now on the rocks at Breach Candy. I have looked at the body before the inquest, and identify it as that of a fellow passenger on board the same ship. I saw the deceased yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock after the ship had struck. At half past I swam on shore on a board. I do not know what became of the deceased. I saw him next about 3 o'clock lying dead. I do not know when he left the ship. The ship left Judda on the 11th day of the Mohurrum. The ship is called the *Diamond*. The vessel had a European captain who died at Judda. Another Europepn captain took command. There were two Europeans and one European lady on board. There were about 450 natives. We touched at Hodeida, and from thence came to Bombay. Thirteen days ago we met with a great storm. On the night before last the three masts went by the board. They put up some sails. We made Bombay about yesterday noon. They let go the anchor, but the chain broke. The ship drifted on to the rocks. The ship was bound from Judda to Calcutta, but when the storm came on very heavy we asked the captain to take us to Bombay. The captain and the sailors worked night and day. We sprung aleak about eight days since, and all hands have been working night and day at the pumps ever since. The ship's cargo consisted of salt. Boats from the shore could not reach the ship. Many tried, but no communication with the shore could be effected.

Shaik Mohun—I am a police sepoy D 82. At 11 o'clock to-day I was on duty on the shore at Breach Candy. Among the rocks I saw a body lying. There were no marks of violence on it. [illegible] slight mark on the head. It apparently was the body of a passenger from the ship now on the rocks.

The Coroner having [illegible], the Jury returned the following verdict:—"The deceased [illegible] accidentally by being drowned in the [illegible] to reach the shore from the ship *Diamond*, which has been wrecked on the rocks at Breach Candy.

Dr. Hewlett held another inquest on Saturday last at the Morgue on the body of Abil Shaik Didurolla, one of the passengers of the unfortunate pilgrim ship *Diamond*, who was drowned at Breach Candy.

The following evidence was given:—

Nohoree Noor Mahomed—I am a pilgrim, and at present live at Breach Candy. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Abil Shaik Didurolla, who was my uncle. He was about 60 years of age. He had made the pilgrimage from Calcutta to Mecca in my company. On our return we went on board at Judda a ship called the *Diamond*. We left Judda about a month ago. The ship anchored off Hodeida, and left with the intention of proceeding to Calcutta. About 12 days ago a severe storm came on. There were two European officers on board, and 50 calassee. When the storm became very furious the passengers went in a body to the captain, and asked him to bear up for Bombay instead of going to Calcutta. About five or six days ago the three masts were blown out of the ship and fell over the side. The sailors got up some small sails. About eight days ago the ship sprung aleak, and gangs of passengers worked night and day at the pumps. Three days ago, early in the morning, we saw Bombay Harbour. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the captain let go the anchor, but the chain broke at once. After the chain broke the ship drifted to the northward of the Harbour, and came on shore at the place where it now lies at Breach Candy. There were 450 pilgrims on board. Before we struck no steam boat or ship came to our assistance, I last saw the deceased alive yesterday at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I and the deceased and others took some spars and tried to come on shore by swimming. I came on shore, but the deceased was drowned. This morning I found his body on the shore.

Mahomed Khan Ali Khan:—I am a police havildar D 13. I do duty at Warden's Road. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the deceased, who was found at 3 P. M. on the rocks at Breach Candy. As he was tied to a plank he was evidently one of the passengers on board the *Diamond*, now on the rocks near the spot. He was speechless, but he was living. I put him into a buggy and sent him to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the road there. I found nine or ten rupees on the body. At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday next at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY CITY BANK.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN extraordinary general meeting, called by advertisement, of the shareholders in this concern, was held on the afternoon of Friday last, for the purpose of passing a resolution in favour of voluntarily winding up, appointing liquidators and fixing their remuneration. The chair was occupied by Mr. Price, of Roper, Price & Co., Chairman of the board of directors; and there were between 30 and 40 shareholders present, most of whom were natives.

The business of the meeting was opened by the reading of the advertisement calling the meeting by the Manager, Mr. McCulloch.

The Chairman then said that the occasion for calling the shareholders together would be explained by the following telegram from the London Agent of the Bank:—

"Received yours fifth. Arrangement for acceptances impossible. All your remittances are deposited for collection at Bank of acceptance holders collectively, and in conformity with legal advice drafts due ninth instant are protested."

Under these circumstances he said the directors had resolved to call the present meeting. He proceeded to read the following statement:—

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—In asking you to consider the resolutions brought before you to-day, and for which this meeting was called, I think that in the absence of a balance sheet which, owing to the want of the returns from the London and Calcutta branches, we are unable to hand you, it is requisite that a short resumé of the business transacted by the Bank since its last general meeting, 15th August 1865, should be placed before you. On that date the Bank, after writing off the probable loss it would sustain, owing to the depreciation in the value of the securities held by the Bank on its own account, showed a profit of Rupees 97,583-12-9, and since that date our business has been, I may say, entirely confined to Exchange operations. The amount of new loans granted was but trifling, amounting to about Rupees 50,000, of which Rs. 20,000 has been paid, and the remainder is fully secured. Of discounts no fresh transactions were entered into with the exception of our discounting some of our own acceptances. In the month of February last a balance sheet showing the position of the Bank on the 31st December 1865 was issued to the shareholders. It is hardly necessary to give any reason for the estimated loss, about 13 lakhs, as shown for that date; it must be apparent to all of you who are conversant with the course of rapid and sudden ruin which has overtaken Bombay: lest, however, you think some explanation necessary, I may state that the chief items composing this estimated loss consisted of—

Estimated loss on past due bills and overdue bills of exchange, allowing for depreciation on securities	Rs. 7,59,000
On overdue loans	„ 4,68,000
Sales of shares	„ 8,50,000
Debit balance of Profit and Loss	„ 56,160
	21,33,160
From which was deducted the amount of 1st and 2nd calls on forfeited shares	7,98,650
	13,34,510

making a total of about 13 lacs, which which correspond with that as estimated by the auditors. We now come to our present position, which, I regret to say, owing to the still further deterioration in the value of shares, has not improv-

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ed, but shows on this score alone a further loss to the Bank of upwards of 2 lacs. This sum may appear small, but it is to be accounted for by our having received securities to the extent of about 3 lacs on account of bills past due and current. With regard to outstanding loans, we have received about 2 lacs, and on local and past due bills 150,000 having written off losses ascertained on the above to the extent Rupees 70,000. Our exchange operations show a net profit to the Bank of about Rupees 30,000; but, owing to the suspension of payment of the Bank of London, coupled with the serious failures which have occurred in Bombay, which affect this Bank most materially, we do not think it wise to continue any further business, and have deemed by far the most prudent course, and for the benefit of the shareholders, to call this meeting for the adoption of the resolution now brought before you.

As before stated, this morning a telegram was received from our Agent in London, Mr. Davison, in which he states that arrangements for acceptance are impossible. This shows that the directors have only anticipated what must now necessarily arise, namely, that the Bank must be wound up.

Mr. Coke, who had just come in, asked what the estimated loss of the Bank was.

The Manager replied that it was something like two lacs.

Mr. Coke—Over and above the 13 lacs spoken of at the last general meeting?

The Manager—Yes.

Mr. Coke—What is the estimated loss since the 1st January?

The Manager—About a lac and a half.

A number of questions were put to the Manager by Mr. Coke and one or two other shareholders with reference to the state of the accounts. From the manager's replies our reporter gathered that the amount of *drafts* on London due after 24th May were about 23 lacs, and the *remittances* to cover which would be about 30 lacs, falling due after the same date.

There might be a loss of 2½ lacs on the exchange transactions now current. This was, he said, as near he could tell. He would have prepared an exact statement to lay before the meeting of their liabilities up to date, but he could not do so till he received the accounts from London and Calcutta.

In answer to a shareholder the Manager said that the Manager of the Calcutta branch received Rs. 1,200 a month as salary, the whole expenses of the branch being about Rs. 2,000 a month. The expenses of the London branch, he said, were about the same, and the expenses of the Bombay establishment about Rs. 4,000 a month. Taking all together they might call the total expenses of the Bank about Rs. 9,000 monthly.

Some further questions here followed, many shareholders speaking at the same time, after which Mr. Gray, of the Bank of India, proposed the first resolution which was as follows:—"That in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London, and the present financial position of Bombay; and this Meeting being satisfied that the Bank cannot by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

Before the resolution was put to the meeting Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee called for the register of shareholders, and after debating with one of the clerks as to his right to charge him, a shareholder, the fee of one rupee for examining the books in public meeting, proceeded to examine the register and to impugn the right of Mr. Beyts who was present to vote as a shareholder or to be appointed a liquidator, for which latter purpose he said he had come there, and had been working to obtain influence for some time past.

Mr. Coke here demanded from the Company's Solicitor, Mr. Langley, an explanation of the difference between the old and new Companies' Acts with regard to winding up under the inspection of the Court. The solicitor gave the required explanation in the midst of much confusion, and Mr. Coke attempted to get an amendment carried to the effect that the shareholders were willing to wind up under inspection. An indescribable Babel of tongues followed, in the midst of which the first resolution was put and lost; afterwards more confusion, in the midst of which most of the European shareholders present, Mr. Coke among the number, rose and left the room. This move appeared to restore the native shareholders to their senses, and one or two of the most active rushed out and brought back the retiring gentlemen, and for five minutes there seemed some chance of business being done, the Manager advising the Chairman to dissolve the meeting, and stating that the Bank must suspend if the resolution to wind up was not carried. Confusion worse confounded ensued, and no one seemed to know what was being or to be done. Finally Mr. Gray re-moved the resolution which had previously been rejected. It was seconded by Mr. Jehanghier, the previous seconder, and on the Chairman putting it to the meeting it was carried unanimously. As an appendix to this resolution, the shareholders expressed an opinion that they considered it would be advisable to wind up the Bank under the supervision of the Court, and authorized the directors to petition the Court in the names of the shareholders for supervision.

The Chairman said the next business was to appoint liquidators.

Mr. Coke proposed Messrs. A. C. Gumpert, W. H. Peile, and Hormusjee Jehanghier.

Mr. Framjee Sorabjee proposed Messrs. D. McCulloch, A. C. Gumpert, and Ardaseer Eduljee Cheenoy.

Mr. Calliandass Mohundass proposed Messrs. D. McCulloch, W. H. Peile, Ardaseer Eduljee Cheenoy, Jehanghier Rustomjee Mody, and Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

Mr. Tribhovundass Jugjeevundass seconded the motion.

A show of hands was then taken and the last named gentlemen were appointed liquidators.

On the motion of Culliandass Mohundass, seconded by Sorabjee Framjee, it was resolved—"That the remuneration of the liquidators be 3 per cent. on assets realized to be divided amongst the liquidators."

After which, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, one of the most disgraceful meetings of shareholders that Bombay has ever witnessed, broke up, having been engaged nearly three o'clock to half past five, two and a half hours, in making a noise and having done about five minutes' work.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(BEFORE R.B. BARTON, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE.)

THE CHINCH BUNDER MURDER.

GOVIND GOWROJEE was again placed at the bar charged with having murdered a Lohana boy named Laila Samjee.

The following additional evidence was taken in this case:—

Bhima, woman, deposed—I am a married woman, and live with my husband in the prisoner's house at Chinch Bunder. The last witness, Cassee, is my mother. On a Thursday, nine days ago, about five o'clock in the afternoon, I was sitting on a bench in the dewankhana of the prisoner's house. There was an old blind man sitting in the dewankhana grinding corn. My mother was also there, with another old man who was not blind. We heard a rattling noise in the prisoner's room, and the blind old man said to the prisoner, "Govind, Govind, what is that noise." Govind answered "cats are making a noise." The noise then became greater, and the blindman then said to me, "Bhima, Bhima, go upstairs, and see what the noise is about." I went upstairs from my room and saw the prisoner sitting. I heard a noise from near where he was, but I cannot say what the noise was from as it was dark. I came down and told the old man who was not blind to go upstairs from the other room, and see what the noise was about. He went into the other room to go upstairs, and I then returned to my room. I know nothing more.

Wittoo Mulharee stated—I am a sweeper in the service of one Goculdass. I live in the prisoner's house at Chinch Bunder. On a Thursday, nine days ago, at about 6 o'clock, on my return home, Bhima, the last witness, her mother, one old blind man, and I were sitting in the dewankhana. Bhima told me to go upstairs into the prisoner's room, and see what the noise was about. I went upstairs, and there saw a boy lying on the floor in the prisoner's room with his stomach cut open. The prisoner was sitting there. On seeing this I was frightened. I came down and ran away. The boy was dead. I did not see any other person or persons besides the prisoner and the dead body. I am an up-country man and was frightened, and this is the reason why I did not give information to the police before.

Dhacklia Hunmuntra said—I am blind, and supported by my son, who lives in the prisoner's house at Chinch Bunder. About nine or ten days ago, whilst I was grinding corn, I heard a noise, and asked Govind what the noise was about. He said that a plank in the window had fallen and he was fixing it. I said "very well, fix it properly." The noise then increased. I again asked the prisoner what the noise was about. Prisoner said "the cats were making a noise." I told Bhima, who was in the room, to go and see what the noise was about. Bhima went upstairs, and shortly afterwards returned and told an old man who was sitting in the room to go upstairs and enquire how the noise was produced. He went upstairs, and shortly afterwards returned, and ran away without telling us what he had seen.

Bhagee, woman, deposed—I am a married woman, and live with my husband and father-in-law in the prisoner's house at Chinch Bunder. On a Thursday, about ten days. I returned from my work, and while preparing a light in my room, I saw the prisoner coming down the stairs from the loft with a basket on his head. There was something white over the basket. I asked what it was. He said an *angrikha*. There was a foot projecting from the basket. It was a human foot, and was very small. The prisoner then walked away.

Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally stated—I am the native commandant of the police force. On Thursday the 14th instant, about half past 9 P. M., I received an information that the boy was missing. I searched, but could find no trace upon that day. On the next morning, about 7 o'clock, I saw at Chinch Bunder Fourth Row the three pieces of clothes now produced, and at the same time I saw the European inspector, Mr. Price, who removed the dead body from over a wall into the verandah of a house in the same Row. I went up to the body, saw that the stomach was cut open, and a wound on the head. I then left the place and went to make further enquiry. In consequence of information I received I went to prisoner's house in the afternoon of the 18th instant. I found the prisoner sitting in the dewankhana of his house. I addressed the prisoner and said to him, "Lalla, the son of Samjee, is murdered, and his dead body is found a short distance from your house." He (the prisoner) then voluntarily said, "the persons who murdered the boy are in chowkey; come with me I shall show you the place where the jewels are." This was before the father of the deceased came to the house. I then sent for the father of the deceased. When he came I accompanied him and the prisoner, with Ahmed Ally, jemadar, to the prisoner's back compound, where the prisoner pointed out a place which I dug up; and there I found the jewels now produced. They were buried about three inches in the ground. The father of the deceased recognized the ornaments. I took charge of the jewels, and the prisoner into my custody, and then took them to the Mazagon Police office, where I confronted the prisoner with some persons who had been already arrested on suspicion. The prisoner pointed out two of those persons as the perpetrators of the murder. When I found the jewels the prisoner said that the boy had been murdered at this very spot. Nothing else took place on this day. On the following day, the 19th instant, I took the prisoner, and the two persons whom he had pointed out as the perpetrators of the crime, to the prisoner's house at Chinch Bunder. I found the floor of his room had been lately cowdunged. When I went into his room the witness, Wittoo Mulharee, also came with us. Wittoo said, in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, that he had seen the dead body of the child lying in that room. The prisoner said nothing. I then proceeded to search the prisoner's room, where I found a blanket which was stained with blood. The blood was quite clear and visible. The prisoner then said that "the blanket is mine, and it was stained with blood by the hands of the two persons who had murdered the boy." I also found a *dhotur* in his room.

Dr. A. N. Hojel stated—I am Acting Surgeon to the Coroner. On the morning of the 15th instant I was called on to attend and give evidence before a Coroner's Jury, concerning the body of a boy which was said to have been murdered. On proceeding to a street in the vicinity of Chinch Bunder I saw and examined the body of a young boy, who to all appearance had been dead some 14 or 15 hours. There was an ornament in each ear. There was a frightful gash in the front of the neck. All the soft parts and blood vessels were divided down to the spine, the wind-pipe and gullet had also been divided. There was an incised wound in the central line of the abdomen, some five or six inches in length, through which the bowels protruded. There was a contused wound on the top of the scalp, which might have been caused by the head coming in contact with the stone work of the drain into which the body is said to have been thrown. I should say that the wound in the throat and abdomen were inflicted with a sharp cutting instrument. I am of opinion that the cause of death in this case was the frightful nature of the injuries I have above described.

Dhurma Ragoo said,—I am a washerman, and live at Khuruck. I don't know the prisoner, but about four months ago he came to me and gave some clothes to wash. I washed these two *dhoturs* before the Court for the prisoner. I swear that these *dhoturs* have been washed by me, and having marked them at the time, I recognize them as belonging to the prisoner. I have never made similar marks on other clothes.

This was the case for the prosecution.

His Worship said that this case was conducted with great vigilance and care by Mr. Price, inspector, and Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally, native commandant of police, and therefore great credit was due to them.

His Worship cautioned the prisoner as usual, and as he reserved his defence for the High Court, committed him to take his trial on a charge of "wilful murder" at the next Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Ibrahim Mega Jan and Abdool Hoossein, two Mahomedans, were charged with stealing Rs. 25-4-9, the property of Ismail Ibrahimjee, by picking her pocket of that amount.

The first prisoner, who is an old offender, was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 30 stripes; the second was discharged.

THEFT FROM THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.—Luximon Goonajee and Sew Bhugin Matadin, two Hindoos, were charged with stealing a sleeper of the value of Rs. 4, the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.

The charge was proved, and

His Worship sentenced the prisoners to one month's imprisonment.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF THEFT.—Salvador Fernandes, a Portuguese, was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 30, and Rs. 1-27-8 in cash, the property of Joseph Fernandes.

The prosecutor, who lives at Mahim, stated that, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst. he was awoke by some person touching his foot. He shouted out "thief, thief," and the person who had touched him ran away. A policemen stopped him and the prosecutor's property was found upon him.

Some corroborative evidence having been given,

His Worship committed the prisoner to six months, imprisonment with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Friday, 22nd June, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

THIS case was resumed to-day.

The Advocate General on behalf of Aga Khan, and Mr. McCulloch on behalf of other defendants, intimated yesterday (Thursday) that they did not intend to adduce any further evidence.

Mr. Louis, on behalf of Assoo Gangjee, stated, on the sitting of the Court to-day, that the case so far as his client was concerned was also closed.

Mr. Scoble said it was now his duty to reply on behalf of the relators and plaintiffs at the conclusion of this important suit,—a suit which might perhaps be regarded as the most important that this Court had ever been called upon to try—a suit of the very deepest interest, not merely to the parties whom it immediately concerned, but also to the philosophical mind—and a suit which, as far as it related to the parties whom it concerned, was of the very highest importance. A great deal had been introduced in the suit which, deeply interesting in itself and as regards the solution of the great religious problems which were fermenting in the philosophical mind of both Europe and the East, had nevertheless but little to do with the determination of this case as a mere question of law. It was not for his Lordship to decide upon the respective merits of Sunis and Shias, pronounce as to the superior orthodoxy of the one, or express an opinion as to the inferior morality of the other. And if any authority were necessary to support this contention for the religious neutrality of a Court of Equity, or indeed of a Court of English law, when it was called upon in this country to determine upon a question involving religious considerations, as this was, His Lordship would find it in the dictum of Lord Eldon in the case of the *Attorney General* vs. *Pearson* (3rd Merivale's Reports) which showed that the Court ought not in any way to regard the religious tenets of those who sought its interference, except so far as the execution of the trust or alleged trust was concerned. His Lordship was here, with regard to the Hindoo, Musalman, or Parsee religion,—all of which were religions tolerated and protected by the Queen's Government,—much in the same position that one might imagine a High Church Lord Chancellor to be in, in determining a case of a Jewish or dissenting charity trust; and they accordingly found in the case of the *Attorney General* vs. *Pearson* that "religious belief is irrelevant to the matters in dispute, except so far as the King's Court is called upon to execute the trust."

His Lordship—That is no doubt quite true. There is no question about that.

Mr. Scoble therefore contended that, notwithstanding the eloquent pleading of his learned friend Mr. Anstey in favour of the Suni doctrine, and the equally eloquent and equally learned pleading of his learned friend Mr. Howard in regard to the Shia doctrine, yet so far as this Court was concerned, so far as the dry question which His Lordship had to determine was concerned, all that eloquence and all that learning was unavailing, except so far as it related to what the usage of the Kojahs had been. But Mr. Howard put before His Lordship the picturesque aspects of the case so forcibly and so ingeniously, that he (Mr. Scoble) could not forbear a moment's advertence to the matter. His learned friend argued the case of his client Aga Khan upon historical grounds—he might almost say upon sentimentally historical grounds,—in a manner well calculated to captivate His Lordship's mind, as indeed it must have captivated the minds of all who listened to him. His learned friend dwelt strongly on the pedigree of Aga Khan—a descent, he said, beside which the line of Brunswick and the blood of Bourbon would show but a mushroom growth—a descent distinguished not only by its unbroken succession, but by its sacred, almost divine, origin—a descent from Ali through forty-six generations—a descent from the Prophet through forty-seven. That might be so: far be it from him to impose upon the Court so arduous and interminable a task as the investigation of an Oriental genealogy. He would take it for the sake of argument that the pedigree of Aga Khan, which was recited by those who believed in him, was a correct and truthful pedigree, and that the forty-six generations were in an unbroken line; but before he could be called upon to award his respect, or before the Court could be called upon to award *its* respect, upon the principles of that eternal justice and universal morality which were the foundations of the law which his Lordship was called upon to administer, he must have something more shown to him than a descent from father to son, than a pedigree which, however long, was not so long as the pedigree which every man in the Court derived, if revelation and science were true, from Adam and Eve. And he would say that the forty-six generations from Ali, numerically considered, were not so valuable as the eighteen hundred generations from which, according to Hales' chronology, every man who walked the earth at the present day had derived his being. And he would ask His Lordship whether a genealogy which could point to no more distinguished individual than that "Old Man of the Mountains," who was spoken of in the pages of Marco Polo as being in the habit of serving out *hashish* to his followers and then introducing them into a brothel—a sham paradise—could in these days be considered a glorious ancestry. But coming down from that man to the present day, could anything be seen in the character or conduct, as shown by history, of the last descendant of this imperial race and the inheritor of this power and sacred blood, which entitled him to so much admiration? He (Mr. Scoble) found, according to the evidence which was proved, that that descendant was received as a boy, on the murder of his father, by the reigning sovereign of Persia—admitted into that monarch's family—honoured by that monarch with the government of a rich province—and lavishly endowed with wealth and distinction beyond that which his immediate ancestor had enjoyed. And how was that bounty requited? His first historical act was rebellion and treachery to the family who had received him as an orphan; and when, in consequence of that rebellion, he was driven from Persia to Sind, he carried with him the taint of his original character; and his conduct towards the Amirs who received him was marked with the same treachery. It had been advanced that the fact of Aga Khan's receiving a pension from Government was sufficient proof of his respectability. In regard to that point it was to be remembered that in an Oriental country the Government could not afford to be squeamish about the selection of its servants. The British Government, no doubt, profited by the treachery of Aga Khan, and in consequence of his treachery they placed him beyond the reach of want. But it had not been shown on the part of the defence that the Government admired the conduct of Aga Khan. In the present case, however, they had not to deal with the particular history of Aga Khan; they had to deal with his acts as they found them before the Court, in the plain, simple, and straightforward manner in which questions of charity trusts were wont to be considered by Courts of Equity. This case (continued the learned counsel) came before the Court upon a simple foundation. It was a charity suit in which a charity was admitted; and in the face of the answers which had been put in by the defendants, not all the arguments of his learned friend Mr. Green, who alone addressed himself to that part of the case, could have any effect with His Lordship. Mr Scoble contended that, by an order of the Court of 12th June 1863, this was a supplemental suit, and that the previous proceedings taken before Sir E. Perry demanded the cognisance of the Court. He rested his case, so far as the question of the existence of a charity was concerned, upon the answers of Aga Khan and the then Mukhi and Kamaria of the Kojahs filed in 1850, and he maintained that it was not open to the defendants in 1866 to deny the existence of a charity when by their answers fourteen years ago they had admitted it. The passage in the former answer of Aga Khan, on which he chiefly relied, was as follows:—"And this defendant, further answering, saith it hath been usual and customary among the Kojahs in manner aforesaid to raise subscriptions among themselves for *charitable and religious purposes*, and that the whole of the Kojah community are interested therein so far as the same are required for the building and preservation of a musjid, a burial ground, a place of meeting and assembly for the caste, school, and other public, charitable, and religious purposes." There was another passage in which the property was referred to as "belonging to the said (Kojah) community." Now, there had been no such alteration in the constitution or employment of the fund as would entitle the defendants to escape from those admissions. And he would show to the Court that all the objects which were there enumerated as being part of the objects to which these funds ought to be appropriated were all charities according to the statute of Elizabeth, and therefore charities which this Court not only might but must uphold. That statute made the provision of an asylum for aged and infirm persons, and the education of children of the poor, charities; and those were objects to which, as was acknowledged in evidence, part of the charitable fund which had been accumulated by the Kojahs from time to time had been devoted.

His Lordship—I do not say there is no such evidence, but the evidence is very meagre, with regard to the poor especially.

Mr. Scoble contended that, if there was any indication of the existence of such a charitable purpose, it would become the duty of the Court to rescue the funds from misappropriation.

His Lordship said he would be glad to hear authorities quoted on that point. He remarked that in this case the chief difficulty arose from their having to deal with a people of a different religion and different ways of living and thinking from those of Europeans.

Mr. Scoble, in reference to that remark of His Lordship, maintained that the administration of Mahomedan or Hindu law by this Court was confined to questions of inheritance and succession, and that in all other respects English law must be upheld and administered; and in support of this position he referred to the case of *Gungbaee* vs. *Thavurmoolla* in 1st Dunbar's (Bombay) Reports p. 71. In continuing, he said they had it in evidence that there had never been any resolution of the Jamat altering the constitution and nature of the fund with which they were now dealing, and that the case stood, as regards the Aga, just as it stood in 1851. The Aga could not now turn round and ask the Court to blot out his former admission, and give an entirely different construction to the whole circumstances under which this fund was created. He (Mr. Scoble) had mentioned several charitable objects, specified in the statute of Elizabeth, to which that fund had been partly devoted; but the Courts of England in dealing with such questions had not construed the statute narrowly, but had given a wider scope to the meaning of charity, including other objects to which this fund had been in part appropriated. He referred to the case of *Hoare* vs. *Osborn* (in the April number of the *New Law Reports, Equity Series*) in which a bequest was made for the maintenance of a memorial window in a church. The question raised in that case was whether the trust was a charitable trust; and it was decided that as a bequest for the preservation of the fabric of a church was a charity, so a gift for the preservation of a memorial window, which was a part of the fabric of the church, must also be considered a charity. Taking this authority—the latest he could find—the maintenance of the Jamat Khana, the Musjid, and the Durgah of the Kojahs became a charitable object with which this Court could deal.

His Lordship—That is if you prove a specific gift of a specific sum for the purpose.

Mr. Scoble contended that proof of a specific gift was not required. Coming to another point—to show that a bequest for the maintenance of a preaching minister, even of a dissenting body, was reckoned a charity within the equity of the statute of Elizabeth—he referred to the case of *Grieves* vs *Case* (1st Vesey's Reports.)

His Lordship—There again there is a specific gift for a specific object.

Mr. Scoble maintained that where a general fund had been created for the purpose of charity, the Court, if necessary, would draw out a scheme for its administration. He quoted the case of *Jaffer Mohideen* vs *Alla Mohideen* (2nd vol. Stokes' Madras Reports) for the purpose of showing that his application of the principle, as to the maintenance of a preaching minister being a charitable purpose, to Mahomedanism, was just. He then went on to cite cases in which bequests, whose objects were of a very general character, were administered by Courts of Equity. There were cases, he said, in which gifts to the poor of a particular parish had been upheld by Courts in England, and in which it was more difficult to discover the object of the charity than in the present case; for it would be much more easy to tell who was a Kojah than to fix the particular parish to which a poor man belonged. In the case of the *Attorney General* vs. *Rance* (Ambler's Reports) a gift to the poor was made, and the Court went so far as to limit the gift to poor refugees, the testator having been a refugee himself. In reference to the argument that there had been no special investment of the fund of the Kojah community in trustees for the purpose of charity, he contended that the Mukhi and Kamaria stood much in the same position as church-wardens in England, in regard to whom it had been decided (vide *Bacon's Abridgment*) that though not otherwise a corporation they were in a position to be vested with the administration of a charitable trust. Taking it that this fund had not been specifically given for the use of poor Kojahs, or for any other specified purpose, he would say that at any rate a general fund which had been collected from the Kojah community for charitable objects might be applied by the Court as a gift to the poor of the community; for it had been held that where money was given to a parish generally it must be taken as intended for the poor of that parish. After quoting numerous other cases illustrative of the law relating to charities, the learned counsel said his clients asked for the means of practising their religion—they asked to have schools established and preaching ministers maintained, and for such other appropriation of the fund of the community as the Court had it in its power to direct. And he maintained it could not be held that because those contributions were voluntarily made from time to time and invested in the purchase of land and buildings, the Court had no jurisdiction with respect to them. He contended, further, that a making over of any portion of this charity to Aga Khan would be a "charitable" act contrary to law; for the Court could not allow a charity to be applied for the benefit of a single individual, no matter how meritorious that individual might be.

His Lordship—Do you ask the Court to order that future contributions made by the Kojahs should not go to Aga Khan? According to the evidence the effect of that would be that no contributions whatever would be made.

Mr. Scoble did not speak of property hereafter to be acquired, but of the fund that had already been accumulated. The property of the Kojah community in Bombay was at present, according to the evidence of Allaruckia Soomar, worth about three lakhs of rupees. That property had been accumulated by means of contributions made for the benefit of the community, and what his clients asked was, that it should be secured for its legitimate objects. He contended that that property was the charitable property of the Jamat, notwithstanding the claim of absolute ownership which was now set up by Aga Khan. The objects of the charity, it was true, were not expressed by any deed; but they were fixed by the custom of the Kojah community. With regard to the want of a deed the learned counsel referred to the case of the *Attorney General* vs. *Murdoch* (7th Hare, 445) to show that it was not necessary that the trust should be specifically fixed by a deed.

His Lordship—As regards the maintenance of schools for the poor (speaking from my recollection of the mass of the evidence), I think it would be difficult to establish clearly that there has been any appropriation of funds to that object.

Mr. Scoble contended that when the charitable object was general the Court ought to distribute the fund to the poor, and under that head for the education of poor children.

His Lordship remarked that there did not appear to have been any usage for any length of time with respect to the maintenance of the poor and the education of children, further than that poor people had been allowed to sleep in the lower storey of the Jamat Khana.

Mr. Scoble referred on this point to an admission in the former answer of Aga Khan, that the fund was partly for the maintenance of poor Kojahs and the support of schools: Aga Khan could not now get out of the admissions he made in that answer, and it was no use for him to send his henchman into the Court to swear something else. After following at considerable length his argument in regard to the legal question at issue, the learned gentleman replied to a contention of Mr. Green that, as the relief prayed for was excessive, the prayer of the information must be refused. The Court, he submitted, was bound to give protection to the execution of a charity without regard to the propriety or impropriety of the information; and upon this point he referred to the case of the *Attorney General* vs. *the Mayor of Stamford* (2nd Swanston). With regard to the rule in Equity—on which his learned friend the Advocate General dwelt so strongly—that the statements made by a defendant in an Answer, unless contradicted by more than one witness, must be taken to be true binding evidence in the suit, he asserted that the cases cited by the Advocate General in reference to the rule were all old, and were not in accordance with the current of modern decisions, for now-a-days the Answer of a defendant was only looked upon as the statement of a witness; and it was to be observed that it was the evidence of a witness without cross-examination. [*Vide Taylor on Evidence.*] He (Mr. Scoble) did not think it necessary to trouble His Lordship again with the historical succession, as shown by the records of this Court, of the usurpations of Aga Khan, but now that evidence had been adduced he would shortly call His Lordship's attention to what they had learned as to that. It had been proved conclusively that the Aga had no special authority for the institution of the suit in 1829. The two powers of attorney given by the Aga, and under which that suit was brought, had been put in along with the affidavits verifying them.

His Lordship said it seemed to him that, all that the Aga empowered his attorney to do was to bring an action, and that if that action were properly brought, and he withdrew it on becoming aware of the fact—as was done in the case in question—he could not be personally bound by the allegations contained in the Bill.

Mr. Scoble said it was not to be allowed that a man should solemnly authorise his attorney to bring a suit, and then, after an interval of thirty years or upwards, come forward and say that his agent had exceeded his authority. Comparing the allegations in the Bill of 1829 with those in the Answer of 1850, and again with the pretensions contained in the Answer in the present suit, His Lordship could not fail to be struck with the difference in those three appearances before the Court; and one deduction which must be made from such a comparison was that the Aga could not be permitted to appear here and claim any dues or payments from the Kojahs as a right.

His Lordship—Is it not the case that in 1829 he claimed certain contributions as a right?

Mr. Scoble—He claimed what was called *dasoon*, and the payment was claimed for a special purpose—viz., to enable him to support pilgrims at the *Durkhana* and engage himself in perpetual prayer, &c. That was his claim in 1829, and that claim was then resisted and had been resisted—even by his adherents—down to this day. That having been the case in 1829, what was the ground of the monstrous pretensions that he made at the present day? In regard to the exactions he imposed upon his followers elsewhere, enough had been learned from the evidence before the Court to show the extent of them. He taxed those unfortunate Kojahs in every moment of their life, in every act of their being—when they were born, when they were first shaved, when they were married, when they died. He taxed them at every new moon. He exacted from them every year 12½ per cent. of the gross profits of their trade; and as if that were not enough, he every now and then, when pursued by his creditors, or when about to be married—or on any other family occasion—inflicted an additional impost of one-eighth per cent., not of the income, but of the whole property of the wretched beings who worshipped him. And His Lordship was asked in a charity suit to establish and maintain a system of extortion of that kind? He (Mr. Scoble) confessed he was not only amused but surprised to find such pretensions solemnly put forward by his learned friends as worthy of the recognition and enforcement of a Court of justice. And all this within the space of 37 years! In 1829 it was only a claim of 12½ per cent. which was made, and the claim was made on account of services rendered or supposed to be rendered. Now it was a claim of a very much larger and wider character, for services which by his own acts the Aga had rendered himself incompetent to perform. With regard to the purposes for which the Aga expended the money which he exacted from his followers, it was in evidence that he spent it in the maintenance of a racing establishment. Not only on the ground of public policy, but on the ground of public morality, such a claim as his could not be maintained by this Court; and the Court sitting here, not to judge between Suni and Shia, or between Mahomedan and Christian, but sitting here only to administer justice according to those laws which were involved in the fundamental principles of all true religions, would not tolerate or sanction for a moment any such perversion of charitable or religious gifts. As to those contributions being voluntary, it was enough to look at the tax-gatherers to know that they were compulsory. His Lordship had well described the chief collector in Sind as the most depressed and down-trodden slave he had ever seen; and if such were the aspect of the tax-gatherer, what must be the aspect of the taxed! He appeared to have given himself over hand and foot, body and soul, into the hands of the Aga, thinking the Aga could do no wrong, and ready to visit with all the penalties which his master could pretend to inflict all those persons who failed to satisfy the extortionate demands that were made upon them. That man came to the Court to say that from a confessedly poor population like that of the Kojahs of Sind an annual revenue of from Rs. 45,000 to Rs 50,000 was collected. But it might be so in Kattiawar and Sind. That was a question not for this Court but for the Government of the country to consider. It had no bearing whatever upon the attitude of the Bombay Kojahs with regard to the Aga. As to Bombay, albeit the Kojahs had from time immemorial respected the family of the Aga, yet whatever contributions they had made to him were entirely voluntary, and not capable of being enforced by him in any way, either in a spiritual or temporal capacity. Referring to excommunications among the Kojahs the learned counsel pointed out that in Bombay they had taken place in consequence of a refusal to satisfy the Aga's exactions, and that the prime mover in regard to them had always been the Aga himself. There was, he contended, an attempt to force Kojahs, by means of a threat of divine punishment—of a deprivation of their religious rights and privileges—to do what they were not legally bound to do, viz., to pay certain fees to Aga Khan. It was no part of the Mahomedan religion—whether Shia, Suni, or Ismaili—to pay fees. The payment of fees was nowhere stated in the *Koran* to be essential to salvation. The fees were not pretended by the Aga or his adherents to be anything more than customary, and yet excommunication was the consequence of a refusal to pay them. The learned counsel pointed out that when the Bill in this suit was filed the relators were not excommunicated, but were then members of the Kojah Jamat; and he contended at considerable length that the Court was bound to take the facts as they existed at the time when the Bill was filed.

His Lordship thought that, technically, that was correct.

Mr. Scoble contended further that the excommunication, taking place as it had done, was an infraction of the Penal Code and a contempt of Court. He afterwards touched upon the question as to the Shia or Suni origin of the Kojahs, and he submitted that so far from having been Shias the fact was that they had pretty generally taken their religious complexion from the communities by which they were surrounded. He considered it unnecessary for him to comment at any length on the doctrine of "mental reservation," of which so much had been made. His learned friend the Advocate General, in his zealous defence of it, reminded him, in the selection of his chief authority, of the person in the song who—

———"quoted Puffendorff and Grotius,
And proved from Vattel
Exceedingly well,
That their conduct was not atrocious."

As to the quotation from Grotius his learned friend need not have gone so far to show that in love and war all things were fair. Grotius might be right—it was a question which it was unnecessary to determine; but to quote Grotius in support of a class of persons who for years and years, according to their own statement, had been persisting in lies, was a stretching of that author's authority for which he was not prepared. The theory set up was a most ingenious one. Under the cloak of mental reservation how many things might not be done! He had listened in vain, during the pleadings of his learned friends, for a citation from some reliable Shia authority in support of mental reservation as a necessary duty. The doctrine was one so contrary to morality, so contrary to common sense, so contrary to the principles upon which the fabric of society was constituted, that it was impossible that any court could give effect to such a plea. If, like Mons. Jourdain in *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, the defendants had said they found they had been Shias all along without knowing it, as that gentleman found he had been speaking prose without knowing it, he should have understood them; but to say that these people and their fathers before them had all their lives believed one thing in their hearts, while outwardly professing a thing inconsistent with their belief, was to advance a plea which could not be recognised without reversing all the principles with regard to which evidence was regulated. Mr. Scoble went on to show that it was a mistake for his learned friends to say that the pretence was set up now for the first time that the Kojahs were Sunis, as it was clearly set forth in the suit in 1850 that the Kojahs had been converted from Hinduism to Mahomedanism by a "Suni teacher," named Pir Sudroodeen. There was no question then as to the faith of the Kojahs being Suni or Shia, for all was Suni; and this was shown by the fact that no denial was given in the Answers of the defendants on that occasion to the statement that the conversion of the community was effected by a Suni teacher. This contention with regard to Pir Sudroodeen was supported by the evidence of his chief living descendant, Syed Pir Shah, who made as good an appearance in the witness-box as any other witness in the case. The case of his learned friends was, he might say, a monument of *Shia* industry! Speaking of the books which had been quoted to show that Pir Sudroodeen had been a Shia, Mr. Scoble said that in regard to the *Dasavtar* the words "Ali is the Friend of God," did not appear in the *Kulma* at the end of it, and this circumstance, he maintained, was a proof that the book was written by a Suni. Again, the volume of the *Gnan* in which the pedigree of Aga Khan appeared was younger than the present century. As far as all these books of the Kojahs were concerned it was impossible to place any reliance upon them as showing the old tenets of the community, but so far as they did afford room for any positive test, that test resulted in favour of the Suni contention, because the religious creed which was inserted at the end of the most honoured and most respected of those books was a Suni and not a Shia *Kulma*.

The Court rose at about five o'clock.

[A report of the remaining portion of Mr. Scoble's address will appear in to-morrow's issue.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Through the medium of your journal allow me, in behalf of the second officer and three of my crew, to tender their sincere thanks to the Master Attendant for the handsome reward of Rs. 100 for saving the lives of a boat's crew of the Pilot Department, which was run down on the 13th inst. by a cotton boat, name unknown.

ANDREW THOMS,
Master, ship *Camperdown*.

Bombay, 23rd June.

THE DEMAND FOR A NEW BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On Saturday last people were going from office to office enquiring how remittances should be sent home. Some were trusting to Government paper, others to Railway Stock, and many to —— and Co.; whose character is a guarantee for thousands of pounds. In this general distrust everything is topsy-turvy, and many remittances, which should be made, are not made at all. What a commentary is this upon our Banking system? It is time to adopt the suggestion of "Q," and establish a new Bank, before our ordinary and simple commercial relations with Europe suffer further disgrace, and things come to a dead-lock. Many more fortnightly mails cannot leave Bombay as this mail is about to do. Ordinary business people find themselves in the position of a blockade, and something must be done to get out into blue water. What I have attempted to describe is only one phase of a series of financial troubles which have beset honest people, and which threaten to extinguish the little trade that remains.

If one man can be found whose name and influence would move in the matter of forming a new Bank, I am sure that a thousand can be found who would give their help towards so desirable an undertaking.

INDUSTRY.

23rd June.

THE WRECK OF THE "DIAMOND."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe a letter in your paper this morning, suggesting that Mr. Crawford or myself should undertake the management of a subscription for rewarding some of those by whose exertions so many lives were saved from this wreck.

Yesterday I received a note from Mr. A. D. Grant, of the firm of Campbell, Mitchell and Co., forwarding a cheque for fifty rupees to be applied for this purpose.

Neither Mr. Crawford, nor myself, would have the least objection to receive subscriptions, but, we think, Major Henderson would be better able to manage such a thing than either of us, and, as he has kindly consented to act, I hope subscriptions will be forwarded to him. I have sent Mr. Campbell's cheque for fifty rupees, as well as one from myself for the same amount, to Major Henderson.—I am &c.

HENRY CLEVELAND.

Bombay, 23rd June.

[We have also a letter from Major Henderson in which he states that he will be most happy to do all in his power to promote the object regarding which Mr. Cleveland writes. He suggests the expediency of a committee of gentlemen being formed, whose duty it would be to make a correct list of the men composing the crews of the different boats and fix the amount of the reward each individual is entitled to.—ED. *B. G.*]

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is a trite saying that "wonders never cease." On Wednesday the 20th, about 3-30 P. M., the ship *Diamond*, after tossing about, as seen from the Lighthouse, and every house that commands a view of Back Bay, five hours in the most helpless of all conditions, grounded at Breach Candy; her crew did not desert her, and her cargo consisted of pilgrims from Jedda. On the morning of Thursday, the 21st, the ship *Stafford* (in consequence of the Outer Light Ship having broken adrift) took the ground on the S. E. Prongs, between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M.; her crew left her, and she was in fact an abandoned vessel. Mr. Corke, the First Assistant Master Attendant, with Mr. Pilot Walke, boarded her, hauled down her head sails and took away her chronometers, sextants, and other moveables. So much for the coal laden ship *Stafford* of 1,000 tons, while on the previous day, not more than 18 hours before, the *Diamond* with a cargo of human beings for five long hours, mastless and helpless, tossed, like a log, the sport of wind and wave, secured no delicate attention from the Dockyard authorities. No pilot boat put off to her advice, no steamer to her assistance. The ship that might have been saved was unminded; the vessel that was abandoned and hopelessly wrecked was delicately attended, one was laden with coals the other with pilgrims. We do not say that the Dockyard authorities are to blame, but we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that blame must attach itself somewhere: and we distinctly state that it is imperative on Government to enquire who and what is at fault; to severely mark their displeasure, and to take stringent measures to prevent a like occurrence, for surely it is a crying shame, that the *Diamond* for full five hours should have been off Back Bay, with a signal of distress flying, without a steamer or a pilot boat going to her assistance. And what was the result of this want of succour, which should have been forthcoming from some department,—we leave it to others to determine which. What was the result of the exposure, desertion, anxiety, cold, and starvation? What but such as might have been anticipated,—death,—the ebbing out of many a so severely tried life. Many of these poor pilgrims died, and at whose door should their death be placed?

ENQUIRER.

III.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to acknowledge, with heartfelt gratitude, the kind and noble exertions made by all classes of the Bombay community to save the lives of so many unfortunates on board the ill-fated ship *Diamond*, and the daring courage and activity displayed in making so many attempts to reach that vessel, notwithstanding a boiling and raging surf rolling over them and in imminent danger of losing their own lives. It was truly a scene never to be forgotten during my life, the saving of which I entirely owe to their presence of mind and efforts to rescue myself as well as my cargo of living freight, and to land them in safety. I cannot too fully express my feelings on this point, nor my thanks, collectively and individually, to one and all employed in the humane work. To the commanders of the steamers, the owners of the life-boats, and the several gentlemen volunteers, commanders of ships, Chinese, and native crews that manned them, and who so often came to my aid, as well as the Worlee fishermen, I feel myself specially indebted, as also to those gentlemen on the beach who assisted in bringing to shore the pilgrims who left the ship on rafts, others who clothed them, and the Parsee gentlemen who took them into their houses; nor must I forget to mention the efficient aid rendered by Major Henderson, the Superintendent of Police, the soldiers and officers of the 4th (King's Own) and Native Regiments, the Master Attendant and other Government officials connected with the Dockyard. Being, as I am, a total stranger in Bombay, and so very many individual acts of kind assistance and heroism having been performed, it is quite impossible for me to detail them, or the names of those to whom I have been so much indebted; but I would wish especially to convey my thanks to Mr. Lake, whose name I am able to record from the fact of his having come on board and remained with me to the last. Allow me to take this opportunity of correcting a mistake which appeared in your report of the wreck. The lady who was on board is my wife, and the name of Mrs. Muir was given you in error.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES S. SHANNON,
Master *Diamond*.

Breach Candy, 24th June.

[Our report did not state that the European lady on board the *Diamond* was a Mrs. Mair. ED. *B. G.*]

MR. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS' TRUSTEES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There are several reasons why the appointment of Mr. H. B. Macculloch as manager of the insolvent estate of Karsandas Madhavadas is most unwise and disgraceful. His firm has suspended payment with heavy liabilities, and may yet be placed in the Insolvent Court in England, where the Act 28 of 1857 is *happily* unknown; besides which the Bombay firm are reported to have received several large consignments from Karsandas and his friends, amounting to about 30 lacs. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and Mr. Macculloch's creditors by this snug appointment will be relieved from making him an allowance when he holds his meeting. Of course Mr. Macculloch will not forget his kind friends, and will have the same four trustees for his own estate, if he can, and in fairness Mr. Karsandas Madhavadas ought to be appointed manager.

Creditors in appointing trustees (when as in this case the assets to pass through the trustees' hands are not likely to exceed five lacs) never intended to have insolvents to act as their manager, or to burden the estate with a large monthly salary. Surely a man who cannot manage his own affairs is not the person to manage another's, and especially when *rumour* says he is an interested party. This is another

LARK.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day's date you insert a paragraph under your local column, stating that the notice published by me on the 21st instant, respecting the suspension of payment by this Bank, was ambiguous, with which statement I respectfully beg to differ.

I cannot see how any other interpretation can be put on the notice inserted by me than that the Bank had stopped payment, and that my reasons for closing our doors was the *non*-receipt of promised remittances from London, and of no arrangements been made with the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, respecting our overdue acceptances for £10,000, which are held by that Bank.

In the last letter received by me from our London office, dated 18th May, I was advised that *arrangements had been made* with the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, and that I might expect remittances immediately, under which circumstances I felt it my duty to keep the Branch open as long as I possibly could, and it was only at the last moment, when I saw that *neither* of the above promises were fulfilled, that I closed our doors and inserted the notice, which is clearly in accordance with the above *facts*, and certainly cannot be termed ambiguous.—I am &c.

P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"R" has again appeared in the correspondence columns of the *Times of India*, and notices my letter on this "great undertaking." He now assures us that when he wrote his former letter he "really had no thought of the financial part of the scheme." How then did he tickle us with the statement that this great undertaking "will become an accomplished fact sooner or later?" The accomplishment must surely depend upon financial considerations, and until "R" bestows some thought upon the financial part of the scheme he must forgive the unhappy shareholders if they refuse to believe in the accomplishment of any fact, except the perceptible fact that this "great undertaking" must be given up.

For the sympathy which "R" avows for the Engineers of the Back Bay Reclamation he deserves commendation: this is an excellent virtue without doubt, as is all sympathy when properly applied. But has not "R" a portion of sympathy reserved for the thousands of shareholders? In mercy and in pity let him consider what the Engineers feel at the brushing away of a few hundreds of magnificent teak piling, which should never have been planted, one leg upon rock, the other upon sand, and let him rememer what the body of wretched shareholders feel as they look upon their worthless stock, each paper of which was purchased for an Engineer's ransom upon the assurances of "men of genious" that "it was all serene," and that the reclamation would realize 50 rupees a yard in a very short period of time.

"R" very happily refers to the author of the celebrated "flank march" for all the information desired by the disquieted shareholders. A "flank march, say you, Sir!" Yes, indeed, a flank march, but upon whom or against whom has this strategy been so successfully practised as against the present unhappy victims, the holders of shares in the great "undertaking" in Back Bay? What compound word could so pithily have expressed the true condition of things past and present in this great company.

ECLIPSE.

23rd June.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—An address from the passengers of the S. S. *Yamuna*, on the occasion of her late voyage to Suez, has appeared in the local papers to-day, together with a paragraph referring to a former letter that appeared under the signature "Z." In that letter no reference whatever was made to Captain Bonfellow, who, I have no doubt, is all that his name implies; indeed the writer of the letter, from which an extract was given in my former communication, mentions an instance of particular attention on his part which is sufficient to convince me, though I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, that Captain Bonfellow is a most attentive and obliging captain; but what I complain of, and what the public have a right to be dissatisfied with, is the want of attendance on board these steamers.

It is not contradicted that there were only two European stewards and no stewardess; so that, whatever may have been the amount of provisions on board, if the passengers or any one of them could not get the benefit of the supply from the want of attendance, the grievance was the same as if the supply had been deficient.

From the number of addresses to the captains which have been signed by the passengers of the B. and B. S. S. Company's vessels it would appear to be an established rule for these captains to lay themselves out for popularity. Now every one knows who has to come out to this country how very much pleasanter it is to sail with a polite and obliging captain than with a man who treats the passengers as so much cargo, but it is unfair to men in their position that a new Company, competing for popularity against a well established regulated line, should cut down expenses by depriving the passengers of common attendance, and then leave it to the captain to make up the loss by his personal civility. It is his business to navigate and attend to the ship, and if he is to be as polite as a master of the ceremonies is expected to be on public occasions, he must neglect his navigation.

I have no doubt the captains of these new ships are all excellent men and good sailors, but that cannot compensate for the want of female attendance on board, or for an insufficiency of stewards.

Z.

Bombay, 23rd June.

SIND.

WE are glad to be able to announce that the "National Bank of India" proposes taking up the business in Kurrachee of the "Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank." No time will be lost in opening the Branch.—*Our Paper, June* 19.

THE heat has been intense for the past few days, and from the sultriness of the weather and overcast appearance of the sky yesterday, we may safely look for rain shortly.—*Sindian, June* 20

THE LOCUSTS.—These devastating visitors have reached the vicinity of Kurrachee probably from Mulleer, and on Monday covered the plain beyond the Napier Hospital. About ten days ago our Sukkur correspondent mentioned their appearance there also. We have not heard of them from any other quarter.—*Id.*

WE understand that last Friday some of the leading merchants of Kurrachee had an interview with the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, for the purpose of laying before him the pressing necessity of urging Government to provide for the protection of insolvent debtors in Sind; and that a letter from the Chamber of Commerce was addressed a day or two afterwards to the Acting Commissioner, explaining at length the position in which the partners of Bombay firms doing business in Kurrachee were situated in the present critical state of monetary affairs.

It is to be regretted that when, on Mr. Middleton's representations, the action of Circular Order No. VI. (Administration of Civil Justice) was suspended on the score of illegality, some adequate measure was not at once devised to supply its place. We fear that the cares of Mr. Mansfield's administration inclined too much to the realization of revenue; still it was the duty of his able Judicial Assistant, Mr. M. Melvill, to look after this particular, and why he neglected that duty cannot very well be accounted for by us, unless he thought it quite easy for a Kurrachee debtor to repair to Bombay and get protection there, provided his creditors here did not think he was absconding and throw him into jail. It is to be hoped, however, that the subject will receive the attention it deserves—and indeed we are happy to learn that it is already under consideration, and possibly to-day's Mail will convey to the Bombay Government the expression of such views in the matter as will, we trust, bring about the desired result.—*Id.*

SOME few of our readers may remember the commencement of the Kurrachee Harbour Works about five or six years ago. The scheme was a pet project with Sir Bartle Frere, who, if we remember rightly, was rather encouraged in it by Sir Charles Wood when referred to, in the face of some doubts as to its advisability expressed by the professional advisers of the Supreme Government. The Chief Engineer on the spot, Colonel Tremenheere, was so convinced of the futility of the proposed operations as to necessitate his being "bowed out," and an able Civil Engineer, Mr Parkes by name, was imported from England to carry them on. He objected to many features in the plan proposed, and recommended a variety of alterations; and we think, also, that it was partly upon his suggestion that a reference was made to a leading authority upon questions of marine engineering at home. The opinion given is, that the Harbour Works are utterly useless, and, in consequence, their further prosecution has been abandoned. Only half a million of money has been spent upon Sir Bartle Frere's hobby, and he must be considered happy in having an *effete* Indian public to pay the Bill!—*Pioneer, June* 18.

BENGAL.

WE understand that the vacancy in the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been filled up by the election of Mr. Peter Mackinnon, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.—*Englishman, June* 16.

DROWNED.—A seaman belonging to the ship *Futtey Shah Alum* was drowned last evening while lowering the awning of the vessel. The boat belonging to the vessel went after the man a good distance, and Captain Grant did his best to save the man, but without avail.—*Id.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A very serious accident occurred last night by which a cooly lost his life The unfortunate man was working along with a number more removing stores from the *Kooshtee* flat, when by some carelessness on the part of those who were working with him, he was shoved overboard by a bale of rice falling against him.—*Id.*

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived in town on Saturday afternoon from Darjeeling under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.—*Englishman, June* 18.

WE are informed that the arrear accounts of the last five years' income tax have been finally adjusted, and the establishment discharged from the beginning of this month.—*Id.*

THE reply of the Director General of the Post Office of India to the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, recommending to Government the proposal to introduce the system of sorting letters on board the mail steamers on this side of Suez, will not satisfy the public. It is very difficult to believe Mr. Riddell's statement that no system of sorting on board the steamers would effect a saving of more than half an hour in the delivery of letters. As to the disadvantage of the proposed system exposing mercantile correspondence to the risk of being tampered with by one or two clerks, at whose disposal the letters would remain for two or three weeks, the public have a right to expect that the Postal Department will sufficiently protect them against any great risk on that score by employing trustworthy men. The employment of a small steamer to bring the mails up the river in cases of delay is, of course, a boon for which the public may be grateful.—*Id.*

THE LATE CHIEF OF KOTAH.—The Government of India contains some correspondence relative to the death of the Chief on the 27th April last, from which it appears that, by the judicious arrangements of the Political Agent at Harrowtee, one of the widowed queens was prevented from making a suttee of herself on that occasion. That official visited the dying Chief a few days before the latter expired, and as rumours had reached him that a suttee would be attempted, measures were instantly taken to prevent it. He had an interview with the Minister Gopal Pandey, who had great influence during the late Chief's time, and it was clearly intimated to him that he would be held responsible for any such occurrence. Orders also were issued that the zenana apartment should at once be locked and carefully guarded. It was also suggested that the news of the death should be held back from the zenana inmates as long as possible. These precautionary measures were none too soon, for His Highness expired within two hours after the Agent left the Palace. "Until midnight the queens were unaware that death had taken place; one of them (the Bhuteeanahjee) then declared her intention to perform suttee, and so violently determined was she to effect her object, that she at last succeeded in bursting open her door. The wretched woman was, however, prevented from coming out, and again confined, whilst the funeral procession emerged forth a little after dawn this morning." The Viceroy has expressed his satisfaction at the result of these arrangements, and has directed that the title of the present Chief to a salute of 17 guns be restored.—*I. d., June* 15.

THE FAMINE IN ORISSA.—We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Government have telegraphed to its steamer *Arracan*, now at Madras, to load there with rice and convey it to False Point.—*Hurkaru, June* 16.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—Information has been given to the police of a suspected murder having taken place on the old road from Calcutta to Dum-Dum. The victim is a soldier belonging to one of the batteries of artillery stationed at Dum-Dum. The information on the subject to be gleaned at present is but scant, but it would appear that the deceased, in company with another soldier, also belonging to the artillery, had been in Calcutta on Thursday. On their return towards Dum-Dum in a hired gharry, they discharged the driver at some distance from that station and proceeded on foot. Some time afterwards information was given to the police that the body of a soldier who had been much injured about the head was lying on the road, and on the police proceeding to the spot they found the body of the man. He had been fearfully bruised and cut, and was quite dead. A soldier with blood upon his coat, and who is supposed to be the man who accompanied the deceased from Calcutta, was apprehended proceeding along the road in a different direction to that where the body was found, and two villagers, who were found in a garden with latees in their possession, near where the body was discovered, were also taken into custody, but we understand that there is at present no evidence against them, as they lived where they were taken. The police are engaged in investigating the case, and at present it is of course useless to indulge in any speculations as to how the man came by his death. We hope that light may soon be thrown upon the subject, and the offenders brought to justice.—*Id.*

WE understand that a plan has been prepared showing the proposed line of railway to connect the East India Railway with Rajpootana.—*Id., June* 18.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday afternoon a native named Shaik Juraub, employed on board the ship *Benares*, at present lying in the river, accidentally fell from the lower deck into the vessel's hold, and sustained injuries of so severe a nature, that he was obliged to be removed to hospital. The man, we are glad to hear, is not in a dangerous condition.—*Id.*

ANOTHER CASE OF MURDER.—On the 4th of the present month a quarrel took place in the Northern Division of the Town between two natives, and a blow struck by one of them has caused the death of the other. It would appear that a loose woman had encouraged a native, other than her paramour, to visit her house; that upon the occasion referred to the paramour, who was jealous, found the native in the house, and seizing a billet of firewood struck the unfortunate man a blow on the head with it of such force as to fracture his skull. The injured man was taken to the Medical College Hospital, where he died in consequence of the injuries he had received on Saturday morning. The evidence on the inquest will doubtless disclose the particulars of the case.—*Id.*

FAMINE IN ORISSA.—On Saturday last the steamer *Nemesis* started on her second trip to Balasore, having in tow the *Dolphin*, Mutlah Buoy vessel, and a pariah sloop. These three vessels will convey altogether some 4,500 bags of rice to the famine-stricken district, a supply which will have a double effect. It will enable the committees to widen the circle of relief, and it will compel the mahajuns to dispose of the stores at their command at rates which shall bear a fairer proportion to the wants of the people and the extent of the supply. Political economy is, no doubt, a very fine thing in theory, and the law of supply and demand a very beautiful problem on paper; but is it political economy which allows a few greedy mahajuns to combine and force the price of food up to a famine rate? But to return, the *Nemesis* will leave the *Dolphin* at Kedgeree and go on to Balasore with the sloop. She will then return and receive a portion of the *Dolphin's* cargo, and when this vessel is lightened sufficiently to enable her to get across the bar, the steamer will tow her also to Balasore. A valued correspondent writing to us asks why a man, with a head on his shoulders, cannot be deputed to discover what is the actual store of food in the country, and whether Eastern Bengal is able to perform all that is hoped of it? Perhaps the Viceroy will take this matter in hand, for the public look for very little at the hands of the Government of Bengal.—*Id.*

FOUND DEAD.—A native was found dead yesterday, noon, at the south end of the Chowringhee Road. The body was picked up about noon, and was evidently that of a traveller,—of some poor wretch trying to make his way into the city.—*Indian Daily News, June* 16.

SALE OF CHILDREN.—We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the following, which has been sent in, authenticated:—"Four children were held up for public sale, at College Street, on Thursday evening last. They were accordingly disposed of for *twelve annas*! The two eldest (boys) were six and eight years of age, respectively, and the two youngest (girls) from two to four years' old."—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—There was yesterday a most decided and favourable change in the weather. Instead of the sultry, oppressive nights to which we have lately been accustomed, Thursday night was made more tolerable by a steady north wind, which blew all night, and brought in a cool and cloudy morning, accompanied by a little rain. It was likewise cloudy throughout the day, a heavy shower having fallen about noon, and a steady rain continuing throughout the evening. We hope that yesterday may safely be accepted as the first day of the anticipated rainy weather, for however inconvenient umbrellas and wet boots may be, they are, certainly, far less to be dreaded in this country than the heat.—*Id.*

THE MILITARY VERSUS THE POLICE.—The case lately reported in our columns of the squabble between an Inspector of Police and Captain Parlby, the Fort Adjutant, resulted, we learn, in a reference being made to the Major General commanding the division. The police officer was the Inspector of the Coolie Bazaar Division, whose duties frequently took him into the Fort, and who on the occasion alluded to attempted to pass out of a gate through which, according to the Fort rules, no egress was allowed. The inspector, presuming, no doubt, on the authority of his office, insisted on passing out through the gate, when he was taken into arrest by the guard, and marched off to Capt. Parlby. There, according to that officer's statement, the inspector did not behave very respectfully, although, according to the statement of the police officer, he was not allowed to say a word in explanation, but was marched off to the main guard. At this place he was kept in custody for about two hours, after which he was escorted down as a prisoner to the police office, where he was made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Police and a receipt demanded. The latter, however, refused to grant a receipt, and as he warned the military escort that they would be held responsible if the inspector was kept any longer in custody they released him on the spot. The case was enquired into a few days after by Mr. Davis, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, but as the enquiry was a private one, we have been unable to obtain any further particulars than those already related. The evidence taken at the enquiry was, we believe, sent to Major General Welchman, who, we are informed, gave Capt. Parlby a wigging for having exceeded his authority, the Commissioner of Police having in the mean time reduced the inspector to the rank of a constable for having been guilty of impertinence towards the Fort Adjutant.—*Indian Daily News, June* 18

MADRAS.

CHOLERA AT MYSORE.—From a letter, dated the 12th instant, we regret to learn that cholera has broken out in a severe form at Mysore: 60 deaths were reported on the 11th, and 35 deaths on the previous day.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June* 16.

THE AGRA BANK.—Consequent upon the suspension of the Bank, Messrs. McDowell and Co., who had a cash credit with it of half a lakh, yesterday closed their accounts and obtained possession of their securities, by giving the Agra a draft on the Madras Bank, for 30,000 Rupees. This was accepted by the former in satisfaction, and the cheque was duly presented at the Madras Bank who debited the amount to Messrs. McDowell and Co. and credited the same to the account of the Agra,—as nice a stroke of business as we have ever heard of, and of which the Agra can scarcely complain, considering how it dealt with the current deposit of one of our mercantile firms whose home agent was reported to have failed. Consequent on the suspension of the Agra, great panic prevails both in Bombay and Calcutta. In Calcutta the deposits amounted to 40 lakhs, and current accounts to half as much. Bombay Bank shares had fallen to 35 per cent. discount.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

ORDERS have been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the reserve force now in the Bhootan Dooars shall be stationed in the Dooars instead of at Julpigoree, as arranged previously.—*Hurkaru, June* 15.

CENTRAL INDIA.

RUMOURS of scarcity are beginning to be heard from Central India, where it is said the Bunneahs have concealed large stores of grain. It is a somewhat singular fact that wherever grain is scarce the same idea prevails, and if we are to judge by results it is one which is not altogether without justification. So long as the Board of Revenue did not import rice into Balasore, the price steadily rose until it stood at the fearful rate of 4 annas a seer. Yet as soon as it was known that rice had arrived, the rates fell 50 per cent. Cannot the truth be discovered in this matter? and if, as is too probably the case, the Bunneahs are making the misery of the people their opportunity, surely some means can be found to check their unholy gains without irremediably offending the goddess of free trade, so zealously and ardently worshipped by the Government.—*Hurkaru, June* 16.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is with deep regret we announce two sudden deaths from heat-apoplexy within the last few days. On the 12th of this month, Colonel J. B. Y. Matheson fell a victim to the heat at Bareilly. We believe that the deceased Colonel was either President or a Member of the Committee which was recently assembled to enquire into certain charges made against Major Curtis, H. M.'s 4th Bengal Cavalry.

The other melancholy death which we have to record is that of Mr. Herbert Wilson, c. s., formerly Assistant Magistrate at Allahabad. At the time of his death Mr. Wilson was attached to the Settlement in the Futtygurh district, and was held in great estimation by Government as a most promising young officer. His loss will be felt by many friends at this station.—*Pioneer, June* 18.

PUNJAUB.

WE hear that amongst the changes likely to take place next cold season will be that the 5th Lancers will relieve the 19th Hussars, which latter will relieve the 20th Hussars at Campbellpore. We have not heard where the 20th are to go, but in all probability will move down country.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 18.

OUDH.

WE are glad to learn that Government has ruled that the families of signallers of the Electric Telegraph Department may be allowed to draw rations as extras, from the Commissariat Department, in like manner with the families of soldiers.—*Oudh Gazette, June* 16.

CABOOL.

AT the earnest request of Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan, Ameer Ufzul Khan has liberated General Shaikh Meer Khan. He was formally delivered over to Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan, who is responsible for his behaviour. Mirza Ubdoolkhaluk Khan, the son of the late Mirza Ahd Khan, was appointed the Ameer's Sahibkar on the 1st inst. in room of Moostoufee Ubdoolrazak Khan. A khillut was bestowed on the Mirza at the same time. About two o'clock Ameer Ufzul Khan accompanied by Sirdars Mohamed Auzim Khan, Ubdoolrahman Khan and other Khans and Sirdars went to Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan's house to witness the betrothal of the daughter of Mohamed Hussan Khan to Sirdar Sekunder Khan. After the ceremony was over all present sat down to a sumptuous repast, which being finished the party dispersed. Meer Hyder, son of General Shaikh Meer Khan, has been appointed by the Ameer to the command of two battalions. A khillut was bestowed on him, and he has been promoted to the rank of general. Two hundred camel-loads of ammunition, which were abandoned by Ameer Shere Allee Khan in the battle field before Ghuzneen, arrived in Cabool on the 2nd. Hafizjee Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, mooktear, and Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan, have urged the Ameer to release Moostoufee Ubdoolrazak Khan, and as the Moostoufee is the only person in Cabool capable of undertaking the charge of the revenue department, it has been settled that the Ameer is to liberate him without any ransom, but the Moostoufee undertakes to realize all the revenue balance due to the Ameer from the different districts. An agreement to the above effect has been drawn up, and will be signed by both parties as soon as it has been approved of by Sirdars Mohamed Auzim Khan and Ubdoolrahman Khan.— The following Sirdars who have been siding with Ameer Shere Allee Khan have been struck off the pay list:—Yahaya Khan, Nazur Mohamed Khan, Surwar Khan, and Ameenooddowla Khan. Ameer Ufzul Khan has given strict orders that the other Sirdars should be paid punctually. A rumour is afloat here that the King of Bokhara, who is said to have collected an army of five hundred thousand Mussulmans, has gone to fight the Russians, who are at Khochund collecting supplies.

The following letter from Sirdar Fyz Mohamed Khan, who is at Toorkistan, was received by the Ameer today, 5th inst.:—

"I am exceedingly glad to be able to congratulate you on becoming Ameer of Affghanistan. The King of Bokhara with about eight hundred thousand troops, is encamped this side of the river Sair, in the Khochund district. The Russian troops are encamped the other side of the river. No action has as yet taken place. Several chiefs with their followers are said to have deserted from the Bokharan camp."

The following news was received from Candahar, 6th instant:—

"Ameer Shere Allee Khan, with three thousand troops, is encamped at Gurrishk, and is busy enlisting more troops. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan has gone to Farrah to collect as many troops as he can. Some eight thousand troops and eight guns are expected at Farrah from Heerat. As soon as Ameer Shere Allee Khan has troops enough, he is determined to march towards Cabool and again give battle to Ameer Ufzul Khan.

As soon as Ameer Ufzul Khan read the above news he sent for Sirdars Ubdoolrahman Khan and Shanawaz Khan, and ordered them to prepare to start for Heerat. It is the intention of Ameer Ufzul Khan to send a number of troops under the abovementioned Sirdars to Heerat via Toorkistan and Mamana, to fight Shere Allee Khan there."

The kossid who brought the above letter to Peshawur says that when he was at Numlabaugh, he saw Futteh Mahomed Khan, Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, and Mirza Khoodadad Khan, who are on their way to Cabool to pay their respects to Ameer Ufzul Khan.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 19.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.

(*From the Englishman, June* 15.)

THE news received by telegram yesterday, announcing the suspension of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, is certainly the most disastrous that has reached us during the present monetary crisis. Rumours had been prevalent for some weeks past that the Bank was in a precarious position, but it was hoped that these rumours were only the offspring of a great but indiscriminate panic. The sad intelligence flashed by the wires yesterday, confirms, unfortunately, the worst of the rumours that were abroad. After thirty-three years of almost unprecedented success—paying an average dividend yearly of upwards of 11 per cent.,—the Agra Bank has suspended payment, entailing in its fall ruin and misery upon a vast number of shareholders and depositors. Widows and Trust Estates figure largely as shareholders, and the depositors are chiefly, we fear, Indian Officers and members of the Civil Service. The loss that will fall upon these classes must entail deep and widespread misery. The Bank's failure is attributed to losses incurred through Sir Morton Peto, speculation in iron purchases, and its connexion with Marseilles land purchases. Its liabilities, according to the latest published statement, are about 18 millions sterling. The paid-up capital is £1,500,000, with power to call other £1,500,000 or £3,000,000. The Bank has Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Sydney, Melbourne, Paris, and Edinburgh. We fear that years must elapse before the assets can be gathered together. So far as the Calcutta and Bombay Management of recent years is concerned there is little room for censure. If it be true that the Calcutta Branch is under large advances on Indigo concerns, we hope that arrangements may be made to carry them on for a time, so as to secure the outlay on this year's crop. But we fear that the Bank's failure will injuriously affect those who are intimately connected with Indigo Estates and dependent on the Agra Bank for assistance. The distress which will be caused by the suspension of this Bank can hardly be over-estimated. It will take many years to wipe out the misery which this sad failure must entail. Perhaps, some reassuring news may come from England, but at present there can be no doubt that we are standing in the shadow of a great misfortune.

(*From the Englishman, June* 16.)

IT will be seen from the High Court reports, which we publish this morning, that the Advocate General has obtained an order from Mr. Justice Phear that the Calcutta Branch of the Agra and Masterman's Bank be wound up by the Court, and that the present Acting Manager, Mr. Cochrane, has been appointed as provisional liquidator, furnishing security to the amount of Rs. 50,000. This will enable parties, who have securities with the Bank, to release the same after paying the Bank's lien upon them. The money received by the liquidator is to be paid into an account which will be opened with the Bank of Bengal, but against which the liquidator will have no power to draw. The arrangement proposed by the Advocate General, and sanctioned by the Court, was necessary in order to free the numerous securities the Bank holds against certain advances, and will be so far a relief to the parties concerned. There are no means of realising yet the full extent of the disasters to which this great failure must give rise. We shall doubtless hear soon enough of the heavy losses which have fallen upon shareholders and depositors in the Mofussil, but the most bitter tidings will be those which each succeeding mail from Europe will carry here. We shall hear of veterans of both the services having lost the hard-earned savings of years—years spent under the heat, the weariness and all the drawbacks of an Indian climate, in order that at length there might be enough in the Agra Bank to secure a competence and thankful rest in England. In one fell swoop the result of this toil of years has been carried away, and many an old soldier will be left in the evening of life to fight against those cruel enemies—disease and want. But sad as will be the case of many who had hoped, after years of exile, to enjoy a happy independence in their native land, there will be a sadder picture to contemplate; and that is the fate of those poor widows and orphans who are solely dependent upon the property which they hold in shares of the Bank. Not only will their late incomes be swept away, but as shareholders they will be liable for all further calls.

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Many a household where sorrow never entered, has its shadow upon the threshold now. It is terrible to think of the widespread misery that inevitably must accrue from this disaster. Great as was the ruin occasioned in India years ago by the failures of the great Agency Houses—the North-Western and the Union Bank—it will have been as nothing in magnitude, we fear, to that which has now been brought about by the suspension of the Agra Bank.

THE following came on before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear, in the High Court at Calcutta on the 15th instant.

The Advocate General moved for an order that the Agra and Masterman's Bank be wound up by the Court. The case was peculiar, as the Company was not registered in Calcutta but in England under the English Companies' Act, 1863. Still the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 contemplates the winding-up of such a Company. In part VIII., Sec. 213, rules are laid down for the winding up of Unregistered Companies, and it is clear that the Unregistered Companies contemplated by the Act are Companies not registered under this Act. The words of the Act are—" any Partnership, Association, or Company, except Railway-Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council, consisting of more than seven members, and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term Unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, &c." This further appeared from Section 217, which contemplates Unregistered Companies having no power to sue or be sued in a common name as included in this portion of the Act. The circumstances under which an Unregistered Company may be wound up are set forth in Section 213, Clause 3, it may be done when the Company has ceased to carry on business, when it is unable to pay its debts, or when the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that it should be wound up. In Clause 4 of the same Section, it is explained when an Unregistered Company shall be deemed unable to pay its debts. The only limitation on winding-up is that the Company must be wound up by the Court, and not voluntarily or subject to the supervision of the Court. This application was based upon a petition under the Company's seal, and verified by the local Directors, Messrs. F. A. Goodenough and T. Hamilton Robinson, and the Manager of the Bank in Calcutta, Mr. S. Cochrane. The petition set forth that the Bank was formerly established by Royal Charter on May 29th 1857; that it was registered under 7 and 8, Vict. C. 113 (English Joint Stock Banks' Act,) and that under and by virtue of a special Act obtained from Parliament in 1865 the Company was empowered to divide its shares in certain proportions, &c.; that the large majority of shareholders were persons residing in the United Kingdom, its principal office being in London, where the Head Board of Direction was; that the Articles of Association empowered the Company to appoint Agencies and Local Boards of Management; that they had Branches at Paris, Sydney, Melbourne and China, and in India, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee; that a telegram had been received on the morning of the 14th (instant) by the Manager in Calcutta from the Head Office in London as follows:—"The Directors have been compelled to stop payment. Close the Bank. 6th June, 8 P. M.;" that, therefore, the Bank was not opened for business at the usual hour yesterday morning, the 14th instant, and had remained closed ever since; that there are now at call and on current account 22 lakhs, on fixed deposits due at various dates 42 lakhs, on mortgages of the block and crop of various Indigo concerns in Bengal and Tirhoot, which concerns are carried on by advances from the Bank, 70 lakhs, the realization of which at present would be impossible as most of the loans are not due, and if otherwise could only be realised at enormous sacrifice. On these facts the Judge was asked to grant an order to wind up the Company by the Court, in so far as regarded the Calcutta Branch only, that alone being in the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta, leaving the Company to apply, if it had not already applied, to the Courts at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Agra for a similar order in regard to the Branches in their respective jurisdictions. The fact of the Bank having been closed, and the Company not being able to pay its debts, brought it within Clause 3, Section 213 of the Act.

Phear, J., said, if the order were granted, it might turn out that the Company was carrying on its business in London. The affidavit contained sufficient to satisfy the Court, coming from the source it did, but as it was the first application of the kind he would like to consider what power the Court had in the case.

The Advocate General said he should probably have materials to-morrow to show that the Company had applied in London to be wound up voluntarily.

Phear, J., referring to the 213th Section of the Act, said—Did it not apply to an Unregistered Company whose head office or principal place of business was somewhere in this country?

The Advocate General submitted that the words "principal place of business" did not go so far as that, but merely meant the principal place of business in British India. There might be some inconvenience if the Company at home had taken advantage of the English Act, for the orders of the Court of Chancery would apply to the Branch here.

Phear, J.—No doubt so far as that Court acts in harmony with this we must endeavour to carry out its orders. Certainly for the purposes of winding up, the Act seemed to consider the Branch as a separate Company. Is this motion made on notice to any of the creditors?

The Advocate General said no notice had been given. The great object of this application was to prevent any creditor taking steps with regard to his own claims to the prejudice of others.

Phear, J.—Is this not an application to wind up voluntarily? What does the Act say as to that?

The Advocate General referred to the 4th part of the Act, Section 145, showing that there was a substantial difference between an application to be wound up by the Court, which was the present application, and an application for a voluntary winding-up.

Phear, J.—Have you any evidence of the constitution of the Company?

The Advocate General—There are the Articles of Association and the Special Act of 1865.

Phear, J.—You may take an order as regards the Calcutta Branch. My view is that the Agra and Masterman's Bank is a "Partnership, Association, or Company, not a Railway Company, &c.," and not registered within the meaning of Section 213 of Act X. of 1866, and as such is carrying on business within the jurisdiction of this Court. Clause 1 of that Section seems to constitute an Unregistered Company carrying on business within any part of British India, a separate Company in that part of India where it has a principal place of business. I must, therefore, treat the Calcutta Branch of Agra and Masterman's as a separate Company for this purpose. There is no doubt as to its having ceased to carry on business, and that it is unable to pay its debts.

Application Granted.

An objection was made by the Registrar as to the form of the Affidavit in support of the petition. The petition referred expressly to the telegram, &c., and the Affidavit merely stated generally that the petition was true to the best of the deponents' knowledge and belief. It was objected that the Affidavit should refer specially to the telegrams, &c. Mr. Justice Phear said the objection was valid, and directed the exhibits to be expressly referred to in the Affidavit which was accordingly done.

Later in the day the Advocate General moved under Section 116 of the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the appointment of provisional liquidators to Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, firstly, because bills were falling due every hour, as to which the bank has to give notice and present; secondly, that there were continual applications to give up securities to depositors on paying their balances.

The Advocate General said that he did not ask for permanent liquidators to be appointed, with power to carry on business or to sell, but only for provisional liquidators with power to bring and defend suits, and to give receipts for money paid and to deliver up securities to depositors on discharging the Bank's lien.

Phear, J.—That will be making the liquidators judges of the liens.

The Advocate General.—True, but they will know pretty well what their lien is, and if there is any doubt, for their own protection they will not pay. All monies received should be paid to the Bank of Bengal to the official liquidator's account.

Phear, J.—If the liquidators are to receive monies, they must give some security.

The Advocate General.—The persons we propose as liquidators are connected with the Bank as Manager or Directors and Trustees.

Phear, J.—But the cause of this application is the failure of the subject of their trust or charge.

The Advocate General—Yes, but no fault is attributed to the management or direction here.

Phear, J.—Can you give any idea of the amount likely to pass through their hands, or the amount of securities deposited with the Bank? I do not think as a matter of principle I can appoint liquidators however temporarily without their giving security.

The Advocate General.—They could give a security for Rs. 50,000. It is very difficult to get a larger security immediately, and if some one is not appointed, there will be great losses incurred. Will the Court make an order appointing provisional liquidators, to be discharged, if they do not give, what the Court deems sufficient security, within the week? The difficulty, so far as money to be received is concerned, might be got over by giving the liquidators power only to give receipts countersigned by the Bank of Bengal, granting no authority to draw against it without the order of the Court. Or I will ask the Court to limit the power of the liquidators to bringing and defending actions and receiving monies due, without giving power to deliver up securities.

Phear, J.—In that case I don't think any security would be necessary, it being understood that the monies are to be paid to the account of the official liquidator's account at the Bank of Bengal. I suppose you will soon find an official liquidator.

The Advocate General.—Yes, we ask for provisional liquidators only for a few days, until further news is received from England.

The Advocate General proceeded, however, to ask for the following order, on the ground that so many people would be put to the greatest inconvenience if they could not obtain their securities to raise money thereon. He asked that power be extended to the Manager (Mr. Cochrane) to pay out securities to the holders of them on their balances being paid, two Directors (Messrs. Goodenough and Hamilton Robinson) giving security to the amount of Rs. 50,000, that he will not deliver up any on which the Bank has a lien.

Phear, J.—I think I may safely make that order. Then Mr. Cochrane will be the provisional liquidator, with power to bring and defend suits, to receive monies, and to hand over securities to their holders on the Bank's lien being discharged. All monies to be paid into the Bank of Bengal, to the official liquidator's account; but no power is given to draw against them. Messrs. Goodenough and Hamilton Robinson to be bound as securities for Mr. Cochrane to the amount of Rs. 50,000.

THE EFFECT OF THE MONETARY CRISIS IN CALCUTTA.

(From the Hurkaru, June 15.)

THE first intimation which Calcutta received of the crisis in the London Money Market was conveyed in the announcement of the losses of the Commercial Bank, the last would seem to be the intelligence of the suspension of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. The shock of the announcement which placed the Commercial Bank in peril had not had time to subside ere the telegrams came to us day by day laden with news more and more disastrous, until we were brought face to face with a great panic in London necessitating the suspension of the Bank Act, as the only means to save Commercial and Financial circles from irretrievable ruin. That the Commercial Bank should be unable to steer a storm beaten vessel across the rough waves of such a calamitous time to a haven of safety was not surprising, considering that the revelations of the position of the Bank, and still more the way in which these were made, had impaired its credit. But there were circumstances connected with this disaster, which deadened the blow ere it could fall upon Calcutta, and although there was undoubtedly a considerable amount of inconvenience caused to individuals, the general effect on this market, of the closing of the Commercial Bank, was chiefly important as proving the soundness and strength of our position. After the first shock was over, the position of the Bank here was gauged, and public attention was turned earnestly and stedfastly to the working out of the trouble at home, for it was felt that if the fall of this Bank were the only rock on our path, the danger was but light. The suspension of the Bank Act wrought its due effect, and in spite of rumours of war, and a depressed cotton market, in spite also of the failure of many speculative joint stockeries, money flowed into London, and the market which awoke one morning to finding itself on the brink of absolute ruin, seemed likely, in spite of high rates, to wake some other morning to find itself glutted with money. From whatever causes, the exhaustion of old stocks and reserves, or the unsettled state of the home policy of the Washington Government, America found herself unable to pour a large and well sustained supply of cotton into Liverpool, and hence simultaneously with the influx of gold, there was a falling off in the imports of American cotton, and thus the Indian staple rose in price as the monetary difficulties gradually disappeared. The crisis was over, and men turned to each other with congratulations that the worst was passed, and that they could once more breathe freely. High rates had attracted money to Calcutta, and as the very chiefest sign of the improved aspect of affairs, and as if to give security to the feeling of reviving confidence in this market, the Bank of Bengal reduced its rates at the meeting of yesterday week. In such a time the abandonment of famine prices for accommodation spoke strongly of the speedy return of cheaper money, and renewed trade. But the worst had not come, the wave of the crisis which seemed to have passed Calcutta was not to be baulked of its prey. Sudden as a thunderclap in a cloudless sky, the worst was to burst upon us in a form which no one could foresee, no one expect, and before which every thinking man must stand aghast and timid. The suspension of the Agra and Masterman's Bank fraught as it may be with disaster to the commercial world, is, we are afraid in sober truth the greatest social calamity which has ever fallen upon India. The Union Bank failed and carried ruin and disgrace, misery and penury into the homes of the India of that time, and now again a bank has stopped payment and mingled in one misfortune the savings of the grey-haired sire and the schooling of the child in far away England. Looking down the list of its shareholders one realizes slowly and painfully the Indian character of the Bank, and the sorrow which the news of this disaster will cause, alike in the cottages which dot the vallies of the Himalaya, and the bungalows of the plains. The blow which has stricken down the Bank in its strength falls with crushing force on almost every home in India, and hence we hesitate to attempt to measure the calamity which has turned all our returning hope into so bitter and so terrible a disappointment. In our extra of yesterday we inserted a paragraph referring to the resumption of business by the Bank. We gave the information as being of interest, but we need not here point out how very unlikely it is that a Bank of such magnitude would close one day to re-open on the next, and much as we should rejoice to see the Bank's doors re-open we can only regard the message we gave as having arisen from some misconception which can only be explained by a knowledge of the circumstances under which the suspension took place.

To speculate upon the causes which have resulted in the Bank's suspension would be premature and without any good end, since we only turn to the position of the Bank in the market and its last report to find how very little figures can help us. It is true that for some months rumours have been afloat impugning the soundness of the Bank's position, but these rumours have been difficult to trace, and still more difficult to assess at their proper value. Such rumours are the premonitory signs of a crisis, as well as its product, and if we were to set store by them there are few Banks indeed in Calcutta that would have escaped during the past six weeks. Again how could weight be attached to them in presence of the facts, that the slightest disposition to a run was met by prompt payments, and that the Bank freely discounted its own paper, if required, at the current rates? Whatever may be the cause of the mishap it would seem necessary to seek it in the action of the London Directory. To speculate in the face of such a disaster is not the province of a journalist, and therefore it is that recognising the widespread ruin which is inevitable, if the Bank fall, and the unspeakable trouble which its overthrow will cause to sit by many impoverished hearths, we fervently hope the Bank may again open its doors, and anxiously wait for details. The Bank from small beginnings built up a splendid business, and its withdrawal from the market, as the rumours in circulation last evening show, is simply the removal of one of the main props of our commercial system. But while we deeply regret the effect of the disaster on the office, we cannot but grieve over its consequences to the home.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

(From the Hurkaru, June 15.)

SPENCE'S HOTEL CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Police Court, before J. H. A. Branson, Esq., a charge was heard of criminal trespass against Mr. W. J. Rowe, Conservancy Inspector, Lawrence Murphy and James Routledge, Police Constables, and against Stuart Hogg, Esq., Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta, for having aided and abetted the three defendants in the committal of the offence.

The charge was founded on the proceedings adopted on the authority of the Chairman of the Justices to obtain possession of the outhouses of the Town Hall, which had recently been made over from the charge of Government to that of the Justices; which offices had been for a long period occupied by the proprietor of Spence's Hotel as kitchens, &c. The offence was alleged to have been committed on the 11th June, and the charge against the defendants was under Section 447 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Branson remarked that there were four other persons against whom a summons had been applied for; but that they could not be named or identified, so that summonses had not been served upon them, and he called upon the defendants present to plead to the charge against them.

They pleaded *Not Guilty.*

Mr. Woodroffe, instructed by Mr. Watkins, appeared for Spence's; and Mr. Lowe, instructed by Mr. Thomas, for the defendants.

Mr. Woodroffe applied to the Court to add charges to the summons already granted, under Section 426 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Branson—Do you charge them with committing mischief?

Mr. Woodroffe—Yes, committing mischief and abetment of mischief, under Section 426; and it also appeared to him that the facts he would be able to prove would bring them all in for rioting; for having committed offences under Sections 143, 146 and 147 of the Act—and that they had all been members of an illegal assembly.

Mr. Branson—You do not charge Mr. Hogg with all these offences? The charge against him will be separate, as Mr Watkins stated when he applied for the summons, that Mr. Hogg was not present when the alleged trespass was committed.

Mr. Woodroffe—Yes, but I shall prove that Mr. Hogg came there afterwards; and if he had by his presence done anything to bring himself within the meaning of the Act, (which he contended he had done) he had rendered himself equally liable with the other defendants. It was laid down in Section 142 that all who *joined* were guilty of the offence. He would charge all the defendants with illegal assembly under Section 143, and with rioting under Section 147, and each of them with abetting the other in the commission of these offences.

Mr. Branson said he supposed the defendants would wish for a postponement to enable them to meet the additional charges which had been brought against them.

Mr. Lowe said he was about to move for a postponement, to enable his clients to plead to the new charges.

Mr. Woodroffe enquired whether the Court would proceed on the first charge which had been made, as no alteration had been made in that?

Mr. Branson understood that Mr. Woodroffe had wished the charges to be amended, and he could not try different counts on different days, if the parties were only in a condition to plead to one of them.

Mr. Lowe said that he had already pleaded to one charge, and had been met by other charges, and suggested a postponement till Wednesday or Thursday next, as Mr. Branson had already an engagement for Tuesday, to enable the additional charges made to be enquired into. He would have suggested a later day, but he would take either Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr. Woodroffe wished the first charge to be gone into then.

Mr. Branson remarked that all the charges hinged on the first charge, and if that failed, all the other charges of mischief, rioting, &c., fell to the ground. He thought it was but right that a postponement should be granted to allow the defendants to arrange for their defence.

After some conversation the case was postponed till Wednesday next at 11-30 A. M.

After the adjournment had been made, Mr. Woodroffe said rather than have the case adjourned, he would withdraw the additional charges he had made, and go into the first one; but Mr. Lowe said he was then too late, as the adjournment had already been made.

The case, therefore, will be heard on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 11-30 A. M.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Englishman, June 16.)

THE return of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th June shows the following results as compared with that of 15th instant:—

June	5	Treasury Balance ......Rs.	54,27,308
„	12	„ „	53,06,389
		Decrease...	1,20,919
June	5	Other Deposits	1,70,84,380
„	12	„ „	1,94,54,760
		Increase...	23,70,380

On the other side of the account we have—

June	5	Loans, Discounts, &c.	2,74,95,176
„	12	„ „	2,60,10,083
		Decrease...	14,85,093
June	5	Balances with other Banks	11,07,000
„	12	„ „ „	10,08,289
		Decrease......	98,711
June	5	Cash at Head Office	1,18,70,514
„	12	„ „	1,51,04,889
		Increase......	32,34,375

Or, if we take the Cash at Head Office and Branches, there is an increase of	27,76,260
The amounts being respectively	2,18,93,210
And	2,46,69,470

No doubt the foregoing would have warranted a further diminution in the rate by the Directors at their weekly meeting, and there is but little doubt of a reduction having been made had the disastrous news of the stoppage of the Aga and Masterman's Bank not come at hand. We need scarcely say that, under these circumstances, had the Bank of Bengal raised its rates two per cent., or had they reduced them by the same amount, it would have been the same to the general commercial community of Calcutta. The effects of this fearful calamity can hardly be over-estimated in India. Started, we believe, by military men of the Old Company's army, it has ever been looked upon by those officers as offering the best investment for their savings on behalf of their wives and children, and, perhaps, no Bank in existence could show a proprietary which would be to the same extent ruined by its failure. Agra and Masterman's Bank has been for years almost on a par with the Bank of England in point of credit (but then it had not the last name), and its fall is beyond measure great in consequence. We know of those, and those who have passed through an honourable Indian career, who may almost be said to have to commence the world again at that time of life, when they, by their good honest work done, were entitled to pass the residue of their lives free from the vicissitudes of this world and who may now find their labour all in vain, and who, after a life of honourable toil, may be made liable to bankruptcy.

Before this disaster the failures of 1847 pale their ineffectual fires, for though, *then*, ruin might come to many a happy hearth, the fearful responsibility of sums yet to be called up upon their shares did not then stare them in the face. We know not upon whom the responsibility of this fearful failure falls; but it is almost enough to unnerve the number of widows and orphans, let alone the deserving many who have been laying by from their hardly-earned incomes, in the military service in India, who are now reduced almost to beggary. Who could have conceived, when investing their savings in a Bank holding the position which the Agra Bank did in the eyes of the Indian public, and especially amongst the Civil and Military servants of the Crown, that they would be called upon for any further payments on behalf of the Bank, the shares of which till lately stood at one hundred per cent. premium, and yet one and all are responsible to the extent of £25 a share on their holdings. If ever a Bank existed, wherein the most rigid scrutiny was called for as to whether or not the Bank exceeded its Charter, surely the Agra Bank is the one. In the generality of the Indian Banks, they are started by men in mercantile positions well to do, and from their very positions consequently well able to protect their own interests, whereas, in the case of the Agra Bank, the great majority of the shareholders were those who looked to their dividends as the means of living, and who had little or no knowledge of business, and who relied upon their yearly income being as certain as the dividends accruing on the English Government funds; and now the unhappy shareholders will be called upon, not only to relinquish their incomes derivable from this source, but to find other funds, which will be swallowed up in the sinking ship. That there will be a mighty cry throughout the land there can be no doubt, and it behoves those in power to find out through whose incapacity or recklessness such a noble establishment as the Agra Bank has been brought to ruin.

The market for English Exchange has not yet opened for the Mail. Indeed, there seems to be so little business going forward, and the telegram conveying the news detailed above has so entirely paralysed the mercantile community here, both European and Native, that months, if not years, must elapse ere matters can again settle themselves into anything like ordinary routine. We hear of some first-class credits having been placed at 2s. 1d. and Bank bills are procurable at 2s. 0½d. On Bombay and China rates are nominal.

Government Paper has ruled during the week at about the same rates as those then quoted, but leave off towards the close generally 2 to 4 annas lower, and we may almost say these are nominal quotations.

Bank of Bengal shares have been rather more in demand up to the time of the receipt of the Agra Bank telegram, but it is absolutely impossible to deal in anything for the present. Nominal quotations would be about 7,050.

The same applies to National Bank shares, the market for which has been very steady at from Rs. 35 to 30 discount, and even at the last-named figure there were plenty of buyers, indeed, some few shares found purchasers at Rs. 27-8 discount.

The last Opium sale showed a heavy fall in price, aggregating a loss of something more than lakhs 8½ when compared with the previous sale; the average of the sale showed 1,254 for Behar and 1,196 for Benares. These rates are below those taken by Mr. Massey in his last Budget, the price fixed by him being Rs. 1,300 per chest. Up to the present time, however, there must be a profit to the Revenue rather than loss, that is, supposing the Financial year commence on the 1st January instead of May, of course the May sale showed a considerable advance on the estimate.

Exports.—*Cotton.*—We hear of no transactions whatever for shipment, and of very few purchases for local consumption. The fluctuations in value, which are now taking place in the Home markets, and the uncertainty of any steady fixed price being quoted for some time to come, cause no enquiry for the staple in this market at prices such as we quoted in our last, say 17 to 20 rupees per maund. If, however, the present difficulties can be shortly overcome, we have no doubt it will lead to a resumption of business.

Jute.—In private marks there is business doing at about former terms, and a small quantity of the B. S. D. in a heart has been placed at Rs. 18 per bale. There is still a large quantity of Jute offering, but of a very inferior quality.

Saltpetre.—There has been very little business transacted during the week and prices remain the same. The requirements, however, for vessels now on the berth will lead to further operations.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOUR GRAPES.

(From the Saturday Review, May 12.)

"THERE is nothing better or loftier," Cicero declared, "than to despise wealth if you do not possess it." The more modern philosopher would tell us that it is a great deal better and loftier to despise wealth if you do possess it. Hume, for example, was much more candid and better worth listening to when he confessed that, though in melancholy moments he consoled himself by "peevish reflections on the vanity of the world and all human glory," still he found that such sentiments can never be sincere except in those who possess what they protest that they despise. Some popular sentiment is still perhaps on Cicero's side. If people have not got what is commonly held a desirable thing, such as riches or reputation or position, they may easily get into a way of thinking all the better of themselves for being without what the vulgar herd of their neighbours value so highly. And their neighbours are not seldom taken in by this affectation of a genuine contentment with humble fortunes. The world at large is mostly too busy to take much pains accurately to gauge any one man's pretensions to be a philosopher, or to test very closely the sincerity of the philosophic creed which he chooses to profess. If he avows that he would as lief live in a tub as in a palace, and avows it often enough and vehemently enough, and if he is never detected in any assiduous effort to get into a more stylish and more commodious tub, people take him at his word, and believe that here is one man at least who has seen through the vanities of life. It might occur to a Machiavelian mind that there is a touch of policy in the encouragement we give to folk who despise riches and glory. Those who are shortening their days in the headlong chase after the world's prizes are not sorry—so it may seem to the Machiavelian mind—to watch competitors drop aside, vowing that the prizes are not worth the trouble of winning. We feign to agree with them, and pretend that they almost persuade us to be philosophers, and then we push on more ardently than ever. But selfish craft of this sort is not enough to explain the reverence with which ordinary persons are ready to regard almost anybody who gives himself the air of looking down upon what other people like and pursue. Though in one sense the world hates any dissent from prevalent usage, yet in another it is willing to tolerate or even adore any dissentient whose eccentricity only takes a passive or negative form. Provided he does not actively fly in the faces of his neighbours, or want them to do something which they have not been accustomed and are not inclined to do, then he may amuse himself by despising them as bitterly as he chooses. The world in the abstract rather likes being despised. No novelist or preacher is so popular as one who never tires of telling us what baubles and gewgaws we all spend our butterfly lives in chasing. Reflections about gewgaws breed a sort of reckless reaction. A man who is too deeply convinced that life is all vanity, and that he is only an ephemeral insect fluttering in the light of the sun until the evening, soon begins to feel rather hilarious on the strength of this theory, and resolves at all events to gather delights while he may. The more you preach to him that life is a bubble, the less reason does he discover for not making it as lively as he can.

In spite of the respect that too simple persons are in the habit of paying to stoical professions of contempt for ordinary aims and pursuits, such professions are nearly always as artificial as they were in Cicero's own case. Contempt for money, for instance, is constantly found to be only a fine name for being too indolent to earn it, or too extravagant to keep it. There are plenty of people, happily, who know that there are many of the highest goods in life which the possession of money is utterly powerless to secure. But this is very different from the folly of ignoring that there are some of the highest goods in life which can be secured by nothing but money. It is quite true that the anguish of bereavement or the miseries of ill health cannot be allayed by ever so much wealth. But, on the other hand, it is just as true that poverty is very apt to be fatal to independence, and that it is certainly fatal to most of those graces and dignities which are not indispensable for making the most of character. To despise money "if you have not got it," and to abstain in consequence from trying to get any, is to despise a great number of admitted good things, and to despise the power of imparting any of these admitted good things to other people. If you have tasted the grapes and spat them out again, people may believe your assertion that they are sour. Otherwise they would be justified in thinking more commonly than they do that such assertions are the mark of a fool, not of a philosopher. And it is just the same with all the other objects which the affected Stoic pretends to condemn. The bubble reputation, whether sought, at the cannon's mouth, or at the mouth of the inkpot, or out of one's own mouth, does not guarantee the successful soldier or writer or orator absolute ease of mind. The more famous he grows, the more vigorously he will be bullied and snubbed. But to pretend to think little of fame is to think little of a motive which has produced the greatest and most beneficent achievements that have made the globe as decently inhabitable as it is. It is all very well for irresolute Hamlets to grow melancholy over the fate of imperial Cæsar, stopping a hole to keep the wind away, and for truculent Juvenals to talk of the great orator supplying a subject for school recitations. And fame is a very perishable, and most likely not a very comfortable, thing. Only, if wise men all became philosophers, and determined to content themselves with listless irresolution or with truculence, and to leave fame for fools, it is obvious that the stock of happiness in the world would soon suffer a grave diminution. Paradoxical as it may seem, there is good reason for believing that the spread of the sour-grape philosophy, among young men especially, has been in some measure a result of the greater accessibility of grapes in our time. When so many of the prizes of life were out of the reach of the majority, and were only to be gained by members of exclusive sets, the outsiders could afford to admit that they were prizes, and that they were worth having. But the advance of the democratic spirit has thrown every post, from Irish constable to Prime Minister, more or less open. The old barriers are nearly all broken down. When a man sees Mr. Disraeli leading one party, and Mr. Gladstone the other, he cannot say that either ancient birth or unbounded wealth is essential to public success. And so in other careers. If a man has brains and health and a decently early start in the world, there is no external clog to prevent him from rising as high as he likes. There is nothing in the constitution of society to hinder an educated man from getting whatever praise or pudding his own qualities and conduct entitle him to. But then it is not everybody who cares to subject his powers to that exercise, and his conduct to that discipline, which are among the conditions of success. In older times a man indisposed to exertion and self-denial might excuse himself by thinking that, if he tried ever so hard, he would still be excluded from his reward by the evil system on which prizes were distributed. Lazy and self-indulgent men can no longer throw themselves on this happy pretext. It is their own fault if they do not make any mark they are capable of making. So they are constrained to take up with a new doctrine; and the one which best suits their conceit and their indolence at the same time is to maintain that there is no good in making marks. The cotton-spinner who toils to make money, the barrister who toils in order to sit on the bench or the woolsack, the writer who toils either to enforce his ideas or to win fame or to do both, are all alike pitied as men burning their candles over a game which is not worth such an outlay. The grapes, though more accessible in one respect, are even more inaccessible than ever to those who would like them, but are not prepared to pay the price in labour and perseverance and self-denial.

In order to see how intensely artificial and insincere is this theory of the worthlessness of what most people think desirable things, it is only necessary to look at the aims which it is proposed to substitute in their place. It is a pitiful thing, one may admit, that a man should devote his life to arranging taxes for the British public, or to drawing bills and petitions and answers and pleadings and demurrers, or to writing learned books which only a few hundred people ever care for, or even hear about. We can quite imagine an order of beings to whom an existence of any of these kinds would be utterly mean and intolerable. There may be celestials who are justified in looking with pity and contempt upon a mortal who wears his mental faculties out in order to be able to sit on an uncomfortable red sofa in the House of Lords, and to preside over a few other mortals most of whom had only very scanty mental faculties to wear out. It is possible that in another sphere a man puzzling himself why apples fall, and why the planets keep in their places, presents but a poor spectacle, and we may then "show a Newton as we show an ape." But meanwhile one must measure things by such standards as there are. To measure the worth of the objects which vulgar mortals pass their lives in seeking, it is well to consider how much better and nobler and loftier an existence is led by the philosophers who insist that all the grapes that we can gather on our system are sour and tasteless. If vulgar motives of ambition lead a man so short a way on the path to happiness and a worthy life, how much better off is the man who sees through all the vulgar moonshine, and knows there is nothing in it? How much better off is one who, not having money, despises it, and who, not having earned any distinction or reputation, thinks himself quite as fortunate and as admirable without it? One finds oneself in the world with a certain stock of faculties and opportunities, and one must do something with them, to pass the time, say if nothing else. If a man is not making money, or making discoveries, or writing books, or leading the House of Commons—all poor work enough for angels and seraphs, we dare say—he must still be doing something or other. What do our modern epicureans suggest? As might be expected, their answers to this fundamental question are very various. Like all other sects, they are split up into an infinite number of subdivisions. But their great common and distinctive principle is dawdling. This is the keystone of their system, the ground on which they all meet, and from which all their ramification of detail may be traced. Some prefer one form of dawdling, while others like another form. The more respectable of them are fond of books and lounge through life in an easy chair reading; but to take the trouble to digest what they read, to get out of it a coherent set of ideas and principles, so as to enable them to cut a better figure in the world or to have something to impart to the world, would be to fall in the studied and vulgar prejudices on the subject. A man with an active interest in ideas and who works hard to enforce them, is the victim of a common delusion. What has the world done for him, or what will it do, that he should worry himself about ideas for it? Occasionally, this easy lounging through books is accompanied by a taste for music and painting, and the man with all this finds existence very tolerable. Others are content to spend their time in travelling, and picking up little odds and ends of notions about the manners and customs and politics of Continental countries. A third set go in for pleasure, pure and simple, without a pretence of picking up odds and ends of notions about anything. It would be absurd to use hard names about these and the other varieties of the philosophical loafer. They like their own mode of life, and it is in the main an elegant way of passing the time, though one cannot help thinking that forty or fifty years of it must contain a few uncommonly dull moments. We cannot blame the fox for being a fox, and we need not deny that there is room for elegant loafers in the economy of nature. But there can be no injustice in protesting that all grapes are not sour because they are out of the fox's reach, and that the world's prizes are not all utterly worthless and unsatisfactory because the loafer does not care to go through the hard work that is necessary in order to get them. True, a great professional reputation, or a good position in Parliament, or the fame of having written a good book, is vanity and vexation of spirit; but is not dawdling, with ever so fine a name given to it, vanity and vexation of spirit equally? The results of hard work may prove to be a bubble, only this does not show that laziness and mental inactivity and a careful repression of enthusiasm for things which the rest of the world is interested in are anything better than the bubble, after all.

Horace Walpole was a splendid example of the creature who, in Macaulay's words, "thinks fit to dignify with the name of philosophy his busy idleness, his indifference to matters which the world generally regards as important, his passion for trifles." "It was owing to the particular elevation of his character that he cared about a pinnacle of lath and plaster more than about the Middlesex Election, and about a miniature of Grammont than about the American Revolution." The pretended equanimity with which some persons talk about public affairs now is just as sheer and vile an affectation in them as it was in Horace Walpole. A measure for reforming the representation or reducing the National Debt, or a vote of want of confidence in a Ministry, may be very trifling affairs if we look down the long vista of human history, but still they are better worth seriously thinking about for half a day than the question whether the Club cook was as successful in the white sauce last night as he had been two nights before, or whether the claret at eight-and-sixpence is worth the difference in price over the claret at seven-and-sixpence. Politics may be vanity, but then so is white sauce; and if you come to measure vanities, perhaps the white sauce is the vainer and more fleeting of the two. There are few prevalent hypocrisies so utterly despicable as that which allows a man because he cares for his dinner or his books or his own personal comfort, and does not care for large public interests, to assume the airs of the evenminded philosopher. Let him be as lazy and as selfish as he chooses, but it is too intolerable to hear him impudently declaring that the objects for which other men refuse to be lazy and selfish are all hollow and insipid.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight		1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		...	2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England		...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		...	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes		...	1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... 6 „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આવ હિંદુસ્થાન, ચાંયના, એંડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बांक अफ हींदुस्थान, चायना, अड जापान (लिमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up ... £1,000,000
Paid up ... 861,000
Reserve Fund ... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks [illegible] charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward [illegible] charge.

It is particularly [illegible] made payable [illegible]

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. [illegible]

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
2 do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
1 do.	do.	2s. 0d.	„
Demand.		1s. 11½d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
12 „ „ „ 6 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„	3 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„	2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„	1 do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„	On demand	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 07/16d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! for the Monsoon.—A fresh stock of every description of BOOTS (double soles, and double toes, screws) by Dawson and Son, to hand per Overland Mail.
30 Meadow Street. J. BURN, Tailor, &c.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.
1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—
1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.
For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ......Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ......London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ......London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ......London.
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Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ......Liverpool.
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Patrick Hunter, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ......Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ......London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ......Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ......Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. ......Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ......London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ......London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ......Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ......Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ......London.
[illegible] Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	9	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS:—			
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ½ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties ...		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	... Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
——— Flannagan's Imperial Marrow, late Crop ...	Ditto.	1	8
——— Sangster's No. 1, first early ...	Ditto...	1	8
BEANS.—Early Long Pod...	Ditto...	1	8
——— Broad Winsor...	Ditto...	1	8
——— Scarlet Runners...	per packet...	0	8
CUCUMBER, Handglass ...	per ½ ...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame ...	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	...Ditto	0	4
———, white turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French ...	Per ¼ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE ...	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS ...	ditto	1	0
ENDIVE.—Green curled ...	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	6
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden ...	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory ...	ditto	0	6
Scotch Kail—Hardy Green Colewort.	Per packet...	0	8
Sprouting Broccoli, and Brussels' Sprouts	Ditto...	0	12
Vegetable Marrow...	Ditto...	0	12
Spinage, and Mustard ...	Ditto...	0	4

18th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Affection.—In this country nothing is more common, and few ailments more distressing, than the class of diseases dependant on disordered liver. The sensation of nausea, headache, listlessness, and loss of appetite, will at once be recognised as the symptoms of liver affection, which can only be relieved by regulating the action of that organ. Holloway's Pills exercise over the biliary secretion, a healthful influence known and appreciated throughout Great Britain and her colonies. These Pills cure after everything else fails. Sufferers for years from biliousness, sick-headache, and these complaints have been thoroughly restored by these Pills to sound health and good digestion, who previously had no enjoyment [illegible]

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE,—Received by each Overland Steamer:—
Double Gloster.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
} At Rs. 1¼ per lb. in cut.
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.
Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC,"
AND ON HAND FROM FORMER ARRIVALS.

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New Cavalry Drill, Jan., 1865 ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
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For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 25th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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